FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Soviet Union*

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APN COMMENTARY CRITICIZES 14 JUL HAIG SPEECH

AU221442 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 19 Jul 81 p 3

[APN commentary: "Who Fans the Arms Race? Soviet Stance on a Speech of the U.S. Secretary of State"]

[Text] On 14 July U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave a speech to the Foreign Policy Association which was praised as being a reply by the Reagan administration to the sharp criticism that had been directed against it because of its militarist attitude toward international affairs and because of its refusal to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a reduction and limitation of arms.

The association has released a "special analysis" for the press which among other things stresses that "the overwhelming majority of the Americans who study and discuss questions of foreign policy are opposed to the United States' renouncing the policy of detente in its relations with the Soviet Union" and that "less than 10 percent of the participants in a public opinion poll held on this specific issue have come out for renouncing detente and the SALT II treaty."

As the paper New York TIMES wrote on the eve of A. Haig's speech, the leaders of West European states insist that "the Reagan administration tone down its uncalled-for polemical zeal regarding armament questions." The paper said that "in his speech at the Foreign Policy Association Haig will broach questions that worry Europeans."

It is precisely that goal--to calm West Europe's indignant public opinion and at the same time to force upon it new American nuclear missiles and intensified rearmament--which was aimed at by the U.S. secretary of state's speech. "The charge that we are not interested in arms control or that we have cut off communications with the Soviet Union on these issues is simply not true," he claimed. Haig commented on the anxiety about the growing danger to mankind of a nuclear war, an anxiety that is widespread in West Europe and in the United States itself, stating: "We are living in an age when man has created the means for his own destruction." At the same time he claimed that "President Reagan sees the dangers of a reckless nuclear armament" and that he "shares the general wish for a less dangerous world."

But then Haig declared that "despite the extraordinary efforts in the field of arms control in the 1970's the world is today more dangerous than it was 10 years ago."

Who Has Ruined SALT II?

Haig attempted to pin the blame for it on the Soviet Union. He asserted--without proof--that it was "a result of the expansion of Moscow's strategic forces." Yet all the world knows that the efforts in the field of arms control were crowned in June 1979 with the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II), and that it was Washington (not Moscow) which refused to ratify this treaty, which initiated a new round of the arms race and which fanned international tensions.

The U.S. secretary of state acted as if this treaty had never existed. But from his subsequent statements it became quite clear that the Reagan administration dislikes the SALT II treaty primarily because it is based on the only realistic principle of ensuring equal security of all sides. Instead, Haig presented his own, as he expressed it, "realistic set of principles to effectively tackle the solving of the arms control question." How realistic these principles are can be judged in light of the fact that they include, in the first place, the absurd condition that arms control must be a supplement (!) to other military programs. Mocking commonsense, Haig even asserted that to give arms control priority would mean to put the cart before the horse (!)" "We will seek such agreements as will make peace more secure through strengthening the means of deterrence" (in other words, through nuclear rearmament), he said.

Turning to the question of the U.S. plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe (which are particularly worrying the peoples of this continent), A. Haig made a vague promise that "toward the end of the year the United States will make another attempt to set up an arms control."

This empty promise is designed to pull the wool over the eyes of the U.S. allies and to compel them to put up with the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on West European territory. Haig made it quite clear to his NATO partners that the United States in any case expects from them not a reduction but an increase of the arms burden. If an agreement on a reduction of nuclear forces in Europe is achieved it will be "necessary to intensify conventional armament," he stressed.

Confidence-Building Measures

The U.S. secretary of state directed to the Soviet Union a hypocritical appeal to declare at the Madrid follow-up meeting its consent to expanding confidence-building measures in the military sector to include USSR territory as far as the Ural Mountains. Yet it is known that as early as at the 26th CPSU Congress the important Soviet proposal was made to expand such measures to include the entire European part of the USSR, provided that the Western states too, expand the confidence-building measures on their side. If the Washington administration were really serious about implementing this important initiative, all it would have to do is to make a constructive contribution of its own toward resolving this problem rather than addressing artificial "appeals" to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. secretary of state's speech was designed to somehow whitewash the aggressive course of the present Washington administration and it has shown once more that the United States ignores the criticism of its allies, that it disregards world public opinion and that it continues to steep an adventurist course of intensifying the arms race and exacerbating the international situation.

GENERAL CHERVOV DISCUSSES MILITARY BALANCE

AU221800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Undated interview given by Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, "representative" of the Soviet Army General Staff, to APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "Myths and Truth About the Military Equilibrium: On Topical Problems of Peace and Security"]

[Text] The question of military equilibrium between the East and the West, between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, between the Soviet Union and the United States is constantly in the focus of world political attention. On what basis has this military equilibrium come about and who, and by means of which decisions, would like to upset it? These and other questions concerning security in the present world have been answered by Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, representative of the Soviet Army General Staff, in an interview with APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov.

[Question] Can you say when the approximate balance of forces between the East and the West came about and how significant it is for peace?

[Answer] This balance of forces came about in the second half of the sixties. In its endeavor to reinforce its security, the Soviet Union established at that time a nuclear potential at roughly the same level as that of the United States. In April 1969 former U.S. President Richard Nixon was forced to admit for the first time the existence of a "nuclear parity" between the United States and the USSR. He declared at that time: "The disproportion has been eliminated and it will never occur again."

It was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The existing military-strategic balance of forces objectively aids the preservation of peace in our world." The balance of forces constituted, in fact, the basis for the transition from "cold war" to detente in the seventies. A great deal was done in this respect.

A constructive basis for Soviet-American relations was formed, agreements were reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on averting nuclear warfare and limiting strategic armaments; conditions were created for broad cooperation in the economic and other areas; and the principles of peaceful coexistence were recognized.

However, detente has not been a smooth process. At the turning point of the seventies and eighties the enemies of detente in the West launched a counteroffensive. The leading circles of the United States and NATO are aiming their main blow primarily at the balance of forces, in an attempt to upset it in their favor and to gain military supremacy over the socialist countries.

[Question] All kinds of conjectures are being intensively voiced in the West, particularly in the United States, but also in China about the Soviet Union's "growing military power," about its supremacy in both nuclear and conventional weaponry, as though the United States and NATO as a bloc were lagging behind the Warsaw Pact member countries in the number of tanks and artillery and as if they had nothing to pit against the Soviet SS-20 missiles. How would you respond to all these assertions?

[Answer] Such an interpretation has one single purpose: to prod the Western countries' governments to increase their military expenditures even more. It is an old and time-worn method but, as can be seen, it is still effective and contributes to the material preparation of war because certain circles are interested in it.

The Soviet Union does not have any supremacy whatsoever over the Western countries. There exists an approximate equilibrium in military affairs between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the East and the West in general. That has been proved by concrete facts.

The balance of the Soviet Union's and the United States' strategic nuclear devices was, as is known, verified many times while SALT II was being drawn up and it was accepted by both sides. On the day the treaty was signed the U.S. president characterized it as a document "representing a mutually acceptable balance of the two sides' interests." That was in 1979. However, as early as 1980 the United States began to talk about some sort of a substantial strategic superiority of the Soviet Union. Is it really possible in only a year to achieve supremacy, let alone substantial supremacy, in strategic devices which require years to be built?

The Soviet Union has more than once appealed to the United States to show restraint, to continue negotiations in accordance with SALT and to preserve all the positive results achieved in that thus far. The USSR has declared that it is ready to limit and reduce the amount of all types of strategic weapons.

What has been the United States' response? Secretary of State A. Haig declared recently that he "does not at all see a possibility of renewing negotiations on the SALT issue in the nearest future." The purpose of that declaration is clear. Swimming on the wave of anti-Sovietism, the U.S. administration is trying to adopt new strategic arms programs, to secure their financing and only then to enter negotiations "from the position of strength." However, the United States must come to understand that it is prospectless to intimidate the Soviet Union by reneging on SALT or to try to blackmail us.

[Question] Is there a balance of forces in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

[Answer] It is evident that also in this sphere there is an approximate balance of the interested parties' forces, which can be easily proved by simple calculations. The ruling circles of the United States and NATO are consciously and deliberately deceiving the public when they claim that the Soviet SS-20 missiles upset the military balance of forces because the West allegedly does not possess similar weapons.

The Soviet Union has modernized its missiles to preserve parity but it is absolutely not raising the overall level of medium-range carriers in Europe. The amount of missile installations is even being reduced because whenever a new missile is installed, one or two old missiles are dismantled.

If we are to speak about the number of nuclear payloads, even now the NATO's medium-range weapons are capable of carrying approximately 1.5 times as many of them as the Soviet Union's corresponding devices. It is essential to bear in mind that the SS-20 missiles are facing NATO's nuclear medium-range missiles, including U.S. forward-based nuclear systems. What is involved are NATO's strategic nuclear forces consisting of about 1,000 miscellaneous carriers of U.S. and NATO nuclear weapons capable of hitting the European part of the Soviet Union. That includes U.S. aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons that are deployed at air bases in a number of West European countries and aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons taking off from the decks of U.S. aircraft carriers. There are also the French ballistic missiles, submarines equipped with missiles in England and France and so forth.

Is it perhaps possible to ignore them? After all, the English and French land-based and sea-based missiles alone have a greater striking capacity than all Soviet SS-20 missiles put together and approximately the same range [draha letu]. However, in addition the West possesses hundreds of U.S. forward-based nuclear carriers. Even the West German Chancellor H. Schmidt admitted last October that "it is absolutely logical and corresponds to the principle of equality and equal security to introduce into the agenda negotiations on American forward-based systems in Europe."

What has changed in the 6 months since then? The West is trying, I do not know on what grounds, to compare the two sides' forces merely on the basis of surface-to-surface missiles. It is obvious even to a layman that such an approach, comparing in isolation from each other merely individual types of medium-range and nuclear weapons, is calculated to deceive the public. It would be justified and reasonable to compare NATO's and the Soviet Union's overall nuclear medium-range potentials. The nuclear potentials of the two sides in Europe are currently roughly the same, which was also recently noted by the West German Chancellor H. Schmidt, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and other Western representatives. It is true that today they claim something else, at variance with reality, but they do not thereby affect in the least the fact that the actual equilibrium has not been upset.

Should some 600 additional new American nuclear missiles be deployed in Europe, the West would be more than 1.5 times superior to the Warsaw Pact countries in terms of medium-range carriers. The balance of the Soviet Union's and the United States's strategic forces would be upset. The fact is that the new missiles are not designated to defend Europe but to deliver a blow to the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles and other strategically important facilities in the western territories of the Soviet Union. In this way the United States wants to considerably limit the possibilities of the Soviet Union's retaliatory actions in responding to an aggression. After all, the Pershing II missiles can hit their targets 4-5 minutes after their launching. Precisely this changes the strategic situation, increases the peril of war for the Soviet Union and upsets the balance of forces between the United States and the USSR. The United States' main objective is military supremacy over the Soviet Union and not efforts to safeguard security in Europe. On the contrary, the expansion of nuclear medium-range missiles considerably increases the danger of war in Europe. The nations of Western Europe are becoming in a way hostages of the U.S. nuclear strategy.

[Question] The NATO session in Rome rejected the Soviet proposal for a moratorium. Why is a moratorium unacceptable to the West? After all, it guarantees equilibrium and makes it impossible for either side to achieve supremacy.

[Answer] The constructive nature of our proposal for a moratorium is obvious--it slows down the arms race. Besides, the moratorium concerns not only the quantitative but also the qualitative aspect of medium-range weapons because it freezes the two sides' plans to deploy new and to replace existing nuclear devices. It stabilizes the overall situation on the European continent and creates favorable conditions for a successful conduct of negotiations.

One year ago West German Chancellor H. Schmidt also came up with a proposal to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe (see FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 18 April 1980). Now he no longer identifies with his proposal. Why is a moratorium not acceptable now?

Only one answer suggests itself. The United States and NATO are not interested in parity; they want to upset it in their favor and gain unilateral supremacy. The socialist countries will not permit their security to be affected, they will not permit the establishment of military supremacy over them. As L.I. Brezhnev declared on this issue: "It will not be possible for us not to react to the deployment of new American missiles and nuclear weapons on European soil aimed against the USSR and our allies. In this case we will be forced to consider additional defensive measures. We will find, when necessary, emphatic means of protecting our vital interests."

[Question] How do you assess the situation in the area of conventional weapons? Do the Warsaw Pact countries have military supremacy over the NATO countries in Europe in this category as is being claimed in the West?

[Answer] Our experts have carried out a research by comparing the complex and heterogeneous structure of the two military alliances. They took into consideration the quantity of weapons, their qualitative nature and potential, the armed forces' organization, the troops' combat preparedness, geographic conditions and so forth.

The following picture emerges: In some types of weaponry there is a certain supremacy of the West, in others of the East. Let us take tanks, for example. The Soviet Union really has more of them. However, in the NATO countries there is also a sufficient number of them. Besides, they have considerably more antitank devices, for example some 200,000 highly effective antitank guided missiles, furthmore an obvious supremacy in tactical aircraft capable of combatting the tank technology, and a considerable supremacy regarding the amount of tactical ammunition. The European sides' balance of forces was again confirmed by taking into account all these factors.

Nor does the version about Soviet supremacy in the overall number of armed forces correspond to reality. According to data from the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies, the NATO countries' numbers even exceed those of the Warsaw Pact countries. When considering central Europe alone, then the numerical strength of the two sides' armed forces is approximately the same. That was demonstrated by the exchange of data on the numerical strength of the armed forces by 1 January 1980 effected at the Vienna talks (NATO -- 991,000 people, Warsaw Pact countries -- 979,000 people).

Irrespective of whether we consider strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range weapons in Europe or NATO's and the Warsaw Pact's conventional forces--in all cases there is thus an approximate parity between the two sides. This parity can even be consolidated, once the appropriate agreements and treaties are concluded.

[Question] Wherein lies the fundamental difference between the East and the West as far as the approach to disarmament is concerned?

[Answer] The socialist countries are trying not verbally but by deeds to bring about a limitation and reduction of the military potentials, without upsetting the security of any country. In 1980 the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew from GDR territory 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of military equipment. In contrast to NATO countries, it stopped expanding its Armed Forces in central Europe long ago and is not increasing the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has come up with a whole package of far-reaching specific proposals to limit the feverish pursuit of armaments.

What about the West? Its representatives are also talking a great deal about their "readiness" to take "practical steps" to safeguard European security. However, in reality no actual steps can be seen on their part in the sphere of detente.

In 1978 the NATO countries adopted under U.S. pressure a decision to substantially increase their military budgets and to strikingly expand the feverish pursuit of arms. In 1979 they decided to deploy in Europe new American nuclear medium-range missiles, in an attempt to upset the military-strategic balance of forces between the United States and the USSR. Those two facts have seriously aggravated the international situation and are now the main cause of the escalated tension.

This year's session of the NATO Council in Rome confirmed the United States' line aimed at war preparations, at fanning the arms race. The West European NATO representatives once again gave obedient support to the U.S. plans to increase military expenditures, to turn Western Europe into a launching pad for new American missiles, to step up war preparations in all directions.

At present it can already be said with sufficient accuracy that the new American administration has even reinforced the feverish pursuit of armaments initiated by President Carter's administration. Reagan's administration persistently strives to achieve supremacy and to conduct a policy "from a position of strength" toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Leading politicians of the United States and some NATO countries are at the same time trying to grossly distort the Soviet Union's foreign policy, to foster the mendacious myth about the "Soviet threat."

[Question] In which directions are the United States and NATO trying to gain military supremacy?

[Answer] In many directions. First: The American administration has made it its goal to dissociate itself from a number of agreements limiting armaments in one way or another. Thereby it wants to free the way for the unrestrained stepping up of war preparations. Second: Steps are being taken to speed up the implementation of many large-scale military programs concerning offensive strategic forces, nuclear but also conventional weapons.

The United States' endeavor to achieve military supremacy is clearly expressed in its growing military expenditures. The American administration is giving the Pentagon more than $226 billion for 1982. By 1986, in 5 years' time, the military budgets for this period will have totalled $1.5 trillion, which is roughly the same amount as has been expended in the past 12 years. Where will these billions be funnelled? It goes without saying that they are not earmarked to support the military balance of forces but to achieve military supremacy.

[Question] How realistic are these attempts of the West to achieve military supremacy?

[Answer] In the postwar period armaments have been effected according to the principle: "action--counteraction." The West has made the challenge and the Soviet Union has been forced to accept it. This has been the procedure from the stage of the arms race to another. What was the result? The approximate balance of forces has been maintained, albeit on a higher level. Life has conclusively demonstrated the absolute futility of the West's endeavor to upset the military balance of forces in its favor. There cannot exist a large difference between advanced countries and advanced armies. Naturally, in some aspects there may be insignificant differences but, I repeat, countries that are on the same scientific-technical level also have approximately the same military equipment.

The Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military supremacy but neither will it allow anyone to achieve such a supremacy over itself. All the more so today when it has at its disposal a vast economic and scientific-technical potential ensuring the production of all types of weapons, no matter how modern. The Soviet Union, being faithful to its peace-loving policy, calls on the Western countries to refrain from its plans to "complement" its armaments, to produce new types and systems of weapons. It proposes honest, constructive negotiations on the problems of disarmament without any preliminary conditions.

If the West really wishes peace and the security of states, as it so often declares, then it must assent to such negotiations.

However--deplorably--so far no particular endeavor has been evident on the part of the Western states. On the contrary, demands are being raised that the Soviet Union, in exchange for the assent to negotiate, give up the interests of its own security and internationalist assistance to nations suffering from or threatened with aggression. Attempts persist to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength." However, pressure on the Soviet Union has never had the desired effect. The Soviet Union is ready to conduct negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security, only as an equal partner.

[Question] If we are to sum up the results of our conversation, we can stress once again that the realistic threat of an outbreak of war is now growing. Therefore, in particular, it is necessary that the governments of major world powers, especially the leading representatives of nuclear powers, adopt urgent and effective measures to reduce this threat.

[Answer] There is no doubt about that. The nations of the world must realize that the growing threat of the outbreak of a thermonuclear catastrophe is caused primarily by the feverish pursuit of armaments, by the current American administration's ill-advised foreign political course that is openly backed by some shortsighted West European politicians--the United States' main partners in NATO. They, in particular, seem to have forgotten the historical lesson from the thirties when the infamous "policy of Munich" freed Hitler's hands and enabled him to start World War II and to launch an attack especially on those states whose rules helped the German fascists to resuscitate militarism.

To reduce the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, to forestall a dangerous return to the time of the "cold war" and to prevent an escalation of the East-West confrontation, the leading representatives of the Western powers should not reject the Soviet Union's peace appeal, the new initiatives that resounded recently from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. The West must respond to them with concrete, positive deeds. The nations of the world rightly hope that reason will prevail over lack of reason, which now borders on insanity.

ROSTOW INTERVIEW ON SALT PROVISIONS, CONTROL NOTED

PM221150 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Shadow on a Clear Day"]

[Text] New York, 18 Jul--In an attempt to justify the Reagan administration's reluctance to hold strategic arms limitation talks Washington officials are resorting to various kinds of fabricated pretexts and reservations.

E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in an interview for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR again dragged up the argument--long since refuted by American military experts themselves--that the provisions of SALT II are not susceptible to verification by national means.

It became clear from the agency director's remarks why he needed to cast a shadow on a clear day. He placed the emphasis on the "rearming of the United States and the West as a whole," and also on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of West European countries. As for the "arms control element," as Rostow stressed, this plays a "secondary role" in American foreign policy.

The interview with the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, like the recent speech by Secretary of State A. Haig in Fort McNair, indicates that the present U.S. administration has no desire to resume the Soviet-American SALT dialogue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON OTTAWA SUMMIT

## Results of Summit Scored

LD221314 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Report by TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin and Artem Melikyan]

[Text] Ottawa, 22 Jul TASS--A two-day economic conference of the seven principal capitalist countries--the USA, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada--has ended here. Its final document "The Declaration of the Ottawa Summit Conference," says that the conference took place in conditions of a sharp deterioration of the economic situation in the capitalist world. Despite the assurances made by the authors of the declaration about their desire to "strengthen our common ties" and "to serve our common aims" they failed to find an effective solution to the complicated problems before them. From the first day of the meeting the Reagan administration tried to impose on the others its own aggressive, anti-Soviet approach to the solution of all international problems. It is no accident therefore that Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, chairman of the Ottawa conference, speaking at a final press conference, blamed all the troubles of the capitalist countries on "the Soviet military buildup" and Soviet actions in the international arena. He evidently did so at Washington's prompting.

Under cover of talks on the mythical "Soviet menace" the conference, Pierre Trudeau said, reached agreement on the need for building a strong defense potential. Speaking on behalf of the conferees, he expressed, in rather vague words, their readiness to use opportunities for a dialogue and talks with the Soviet Union, especially on the question of stopping the nuclear arms race and achieving a security balance at lower levels of arms spending. But these verbal curtseys, addressed to broad circles of the world public, which demands an immediate termination of the arms race, will hardly mislead anyone. Indeed, it was the USA that launched an arms race unprecedented in peacetime and is persistently imposing this reckless policy on its allies. It is well known that the United States refuses to agree to a security balance at lower levels and seeks military superiority. Throughout the conference the United States demanded that its participants refuse to develop commercial and economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Edwin Meese, chief assistant to the U.S. President, said directly that Washington seeks an intensification of the activity of the so-called "coordination committee" which was established for this purpose at the height of the cold war.

Inventions about a "Soviet military menace" and support of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy of building up armaments were also used by the conference as arguments for justifying their policy which leads to curtailment of production, greater unemployment and lower living standards. The differences between the USA and the West European countries over Washington's action in raising arbitrarily bank rates to more than twenty percent are smoothed over in the declaration. This action by the USA caused a decline in the rates of West European currencies, a greater influx of capital to the USA, an aggravated production slump in Western Europe, and increased unemployment. At the Ottawa conference the United States flatly refused to make concession to its partners on this matter. Therefore the declaration only says that changes in bank rates in one country may affect stabilization policy in others.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the FRG stressed that because of the conference failure to achieve a concerted decision he will have, upon his return from the conference, to take whatever measures the FRG may find necessary to protect its interests. Supporting Schmidt, Gaston Thorn, chairman of the Council of European Communities, said that other Common Market countries which are experiencing no less difficulties will evidently follow the FRG's example.

The Ottawa economic summit, like the six previous conferences, showed once more the inability of capitalism to deal with its acute contradictions by working out a common position. It also showed that while pleading the need to demonstrate "Western solidarity" the United States succeeded in subordinating other participants in the conference to the global interests of American imperialism.

## Bragin on Confrontation

PM221054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent N. Bragin: "The 'Seven' Prepare for Meeting"]

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Jul--Within the next few days the Canadian capital will host the latest meeting, the seventh to date, of the heads of state and government of the seven most industrially developed capitalist countries. On 20-21 July the U.S. and French presidents, the FRG chancellor and the prime ministers of Britain, Japan, Italy and Canada will be discussing here, and at the Chateau Montebello country residence, a wide range of both economic and political questions.

Many politicians in Ottawa feel that in the climate of the sharply intensified contradictions between the United States and its allies in the trade, currency and financial spheres Washington is not interested in seriously discussing economic problems, much less in relinquishing any of its interests for the sake of its partners in the "seven." Quite the reverse, in steering a confrontation course in its relations with the Soviet Union the present U.S. administration, it is felt here, has a vested interest in weakening its partners' economic position in order to make it easier to "discipline" them and to force them to follow without a murmur in the wake of U.S. policy. Canadians make no secret of their deep concern that, disregarding the interests of its allies and partners, the United States would like to foist on them harsh restrictions on trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union, particularly in the sphere of exchanges of the latest technology, demanding a "common" approach to this question by all the members of the "Big Seven."

Of course, the influential Canadian newspaper THE FINANCIAL POST confirms, there is no chance of Washington getting it or even getting general support for the Reagan administration's militant course at the Canadian meeting since even during the preparations for the conference "the European leaders reaffirmed in the course of bilateral meetings that they have no intention whatever of submitting without demur to the U.S. standpoint on the problem of relations with the East and would like to use the Ottawa conference to discuss the growing alarm over the difficulties arising as a result of current U.S. foreign policy."

## Vdovin: Japan Press on Summit

PM220929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Voices of Reason"]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jul--On the eve of his trip to Ottawa, where he will participate in the meeting of the "seven" and have talks with U.S. President R. Reagan, leading newspapers have appealed to Prime Minister Z. Suzuki not to allow Japan to be dragged into an unrestrained arms race by displaying independence when political problems are examined.

The Ottawa meeting will undoubtedly have a clear political coloration, the newspaper ASAHI writes editorially. However, Japan should make every effort to ensure that it does not turn into a conference to discuss military questions.

While valuing friendship with the United States, the newspaper goes on to point out, we should nonetheless not be afraid to express our viewpoint on problems of easing tension in the world--a viewpoint which differs from that of Washington, which believes that peace can be ensured only by increasing military efforts. Therefore at the Ottawa conference Japan must state the need to implement nuclear disarmament and to seek ways for a dialogue with Moscow, not fearing the American President's displeasure.

The meeting of the "seven" must not become a place for fueling hostility toward the USSR and formulating a unified strategy for confrontation with it, another newspaper--MAINICHI--points out in an editorial article. It is known that great differences exist between the United States and West European countries in their approach to the Soviet Union, it points out. West European countries attach great significance to talks with the Soviet Union for resolving East-West problems. At the Ottawa conference we would like Prime Minister Suzuki, together with the West European countries, to advocate revising President Reagan's hard line in world politics, the article points out.

MODENOV ATTACKS UN CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

PM211610 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Stanislav Modenov "International Review": "Kampuchea's rebirth"]

[Excerpt] The consolidation of the positions of the organs of people's power, the growth of Kampuchea's prestige in the international arena and the strengthening of its ties of friendship and solidarity with the socialist world are generating a malicious reaction in the United States and the PRC, whose leaders are not abandoning their attempts to alter the course of history. The U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists, who are acting in unison, are continuing to nurture criminal plans aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and undermining peace in Southeast Asia. The attacks on the republic's revolutionary gains, mounted from various salients, are following one after another.

In the struggle against the country's lawful government Kampuchea's enemies are counting on cobbling together a "united front" which would bring together counterrevolutionaries of all stripes--from Pol Pot supporters to monarchists. To unite this motley reaction, odious figures like the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, one of Pol Pot's closest henchmen and now the leader of the nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea," and Son San, head of a pro-Western emigre group and a former prime minister, are being dragged to the fore.

What tasks are the U.S. administration and Beijing ruling clique setting the "united front?"

According to their designs, the functions of the front, which is designed to create the semblance of a real opposition to the people's power, are "on many levels." First, it is to galvanize the armed struggle of the counterrevolution against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Second, to be ready to act in the role of a "political opposition" to the government existing in the People's Republic of Kampuchea if it proves possible to impose on the republic so-called "free elections under international control." Finally, it is to replace that government with representatives of the "political opposition"--compromised of Pol Pot cutthroats who still occupy Kampuchea's seat in international organizations.

The cobbling together of the "United Front" of Kampuchean counterrevolution, the well-known U.S. journalist W. Shawcross, who has returned from a trip to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, wrote in NEWSDAY, is being carried out on the phony pretext of "liberating the country," but the Kampuchean people never asked for such "liberation." It is a case here of direct interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

"There is probably not a single Kampuchean who would want the return of the Pol Pot supporters, irrespective of who accompanies them," the journalist emphasized, "and no one believes the stories that the butchers have mended their ways."

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's visit to Beijing was the latest confirmation of the buildup of U.S. and Chinese efforts aimed at destabilizing the situation in Kampuchea and aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia. The results of the U.S.-Chinese talks have clearly shown that the Chinese hegemonists' line toward a military solution of the "Kampuchean question" has met with Washington's full approval. In lifting all restrictions on the sale of new combat equipment and weapons to China, the U.S. administration has of course taken it into account that some of these weapons will go immediately to the Pol Pot cutthroats who are waging an armed struggle against the lawful government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Not limiting themselves to support for the counterrevolutionary forces, Washington and Beijing have now launched wild activity to push the ASEAN countries onto the path of confrontation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It is precisely under U.S. and Chinese pressure that the recent conference of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in Manila adopted a final document containing clauses which are a flagrant interference in Kampuchea's affairs. That is the only way to assess the conference's decision to convene, under UN auspices, an international conference on the so-called "Kampuchean problem."

The holding of an "international conference on Kampuchea," is a future undertaking. It will not prevent the development of the process of revolutionary transformations in the People's Republic of Kampuchea or its advance along the path to socialism and peace. The convening of such a conference, particularly against the background of the positive processes taking place in Kampuchea, attests to the political shortsightedness of those who are insisting on it particularly vigorously. It is no accident that many countries have announced their refusal to take part in the "conference."

The People's Republic of Kampuchea rejects any attempts to interfere in its internal affairs, including the holding of an international conference convened without its consent or participation. The Khmer people, in the course of numerous wars, first against U.S. imperialism and then against Beijing, have upheld their right to an independent path of development, and they will allow no one to take this right from them.

DIMITRYEV CRITICIZES LIFTING OF F-16 EMBARGO

LD221100 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has decided not to lift the current embargo on the delivery of F-16 fighter bombers to Israel. This was announced by the United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Ottawa, Canada, on Monday. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitryev.

How much can 10 fighter bombers, even if they are some of the hottest jets of the United States arsenal, add to or detract if not delivered, from Israel's fire power? Not very much, all the more so since other Israeli orders for American military hardware will not be affected. These 10 F-16's are a mere drop in the huge bucket of the United States arms currently used in Israel's largescale aggression against Lebanon. Blanket bombings of populated areas by United States-made jets have resulted in hundreds of deaths. Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians have been wounded. So if the United States administration was really concerned about peace in that part of the world, it could take far more effective steps to disuade its client from continuing with the indiscriminate mass slaughter in Lebanon. These F-16's, of which we virtually hear every day, will be most certainly delivered in due time. Meanwhile, the delivery, or rather the suspension of their delivery, serves as a ruse to help the United States administration earn more political capital not only among the Arab states but in the West in general. It is by no mere chance that President Reagan's decision was taken in Ottawa during the economic summit of seven industrialized Western powers. This decision was not a show of peaceful American intentions with respect to the Middle East situation but a concession to America's allies, who shudder at the thought that their oil supplies from the Arab world could be in danger because of Israeli aggression.

Washington clearly wants to sit on two chairs: (?to have a staunchly pro-American Israel as a batter) against the Arab nations and at the same time to pose as a peace champion in the region. Hence all the maneuvring with those 10 F-16's. But there is no real quarrel between Washington and Tel Aviv. The Reagan administration is perfectly aware that the Israeli Air Force can kill many more Lebanese and Palestinians even without those notorious F-16's, (?for it does) nothing to stop Israeli aggression. Israeli state and army radios said on Tuesday that there will be more air raids against Lebanon. They are carried out by American-made F-4's, F-5's and F-16's already supplied by the United States.

BOLSHAKOV ON WEINBERGER CONFRONTATION REMARKS

PM221452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "'Global' Adventurism"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has delivered a speech at the annual conference on national security affairs in Fort McNair (Virginia) which can only be described as preaching rampant militarism. Both the organizers of the conference, which was held under the motto "The Eighties--the Decade of Confrontation." and the Pentagon chief examined international relations, particularly Soviet-U.S. relations, mainly from the military standpoint. "We are virtually certain to have a confrontation with the Soviet Union in the eighties," Weinberger said.

Military, economic, political and ideological confrontation between U.S. imperialism and the world of real socialism and the national liberation movement is regarded by the Secretary of Defense as the number one task of both U.S. foreign policy and U.S. military strategy, which are aimed at creating a global U.S. empire in line with the well-known "Pax Americana" concept. The United States, the speaker said, "is and must always remain a global power with global concerns and a responsibility which is an integral part of our national security and our interests."

The Pentagon chief, who is a past master of anti-Soviet rhetoric invoked the bogey of the "kind threat" for all he was worth. But this rhetoric is a cheap device. The purpose of declared U.S. military strategy and the unprecedented arms race (which, let me remind you, will cost Americans $1.5 trillion over the next 5 years) launched on its account is obvious: to try to use brute force and nuclear blackmail to check social change in our world, to maintain the inviolability of reactionary pro-American regimes and to try to undermine the socialist community.

It is obvious from the nuclear and conventional arms buildup program set out at the conference by the secretary of defense that in the "decade of confrontation" the United States plans to bank mainly on nuclear blackmail and on achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies. "The question of nuclear war," the Pentagon chief said, "is a particularly important one." Referring to detente only in the past tense, to all intents and purposes he advocated solving all the political problems in the world exclusively by means of military force.

A resolute "no!" is the people's response to such "global" adventurism.

KURDYUMOV DECRIES PLANNED INCREASED ARMS SPENDING

PM221442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "Stepping Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jul--U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, not satisfied with a rate of increase in the military budget unprecedented in peacetime, is planning the supermilitarization of the country on a scale which greatly exceeds the hitherto known plans for increased military preparations. This emerges quite clearly from the "strategic instructions" he has published for the next 5 fiscal years. They provide for an increase in the numerical strength of the Armed Forces, special concessions for the military-industrial complex and the acceleration of research programs, including the development of new types of weapons for warfare in space.

Whereas the U.S. war in Vietnam swallowed up 8 percent of the gross national product and the war in Korea--15 percent, the Washington POST newspaper notes in this connection, Weinberger invokes the premise that in the event of a future war the military industry must have its own budget equal to one-half of the country's GNP--that is, for instance, $1.5 trillion per year at the present GNP, which totals about $2.94 trillion.

Apart from the elaboration of emergency measures, the instructions prescribe preparations for the resolution of problems which could arise from a twofold or threefold increase in the military budget as a result of a "crisis or a major shift in the international situation."

Characterizing the substance and thrust of the defense secretary's far-reaching instructions, the newspaper's observer G. Wilson writes that his instructions once again back up the recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig that the "rearming of the United States must precede arms control."

## INDIAN JUSTICE MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO USSR

PM221413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--An Indian delegation headed by P. Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of law, justice and company affairs, has paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Justice. The delegation included Indian members of Parliament H.L. Bhagat and D. Pullaiah.

The guests familiarized themselves with the functions, structure and organization of the work of Soviet courts, the bar and other law-protection organs in Moscow, Leningrad and Lithuania. They had talks with USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; other leading workers of law-protection organs and jurist-scientists. During the exchange of opinions the Indian statesmen expressed their adherence to the policy of developing traditional Soviet-Indian friendship.

The Indian statesmen's visit to the Soviet Union will contribute to the further strengthening of business and friendly ties between Soviet and Indian jurists.

## 'OBSTRUCTIONS' TO AFGHAN PEACE SETTLEMENT VIEWED

PM221358 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 20 Jul 81 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy "Panel" article: "Bandits Commit Wholesale Murder in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Life in Afghanistan continues to stabilize, and social reforms are in the process of bearing their first fruits to the benefit of the people in the young republic. However, relations with surrounding countries are still complicated and tense, but it must be said that this situation is artificially maintained by forces pursuing goals which are far removed from the interests of the Afghan people and their neighbors.

It even goes so far that Washington and NATO make their attitude to the solution of various international questions dependent on a resolution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan which suits them and not the Afghan people. All initiatives from the Afghan Government aiming at normalizing the situation through a dialogue with Pakistan and Iran meets with obstruction from the United States. Thus Washington put an immediate stop to Pakistan's mild attempts to begin negotiations with Afghanistan.

To further exacerbate the conflict and to continue to get others to do their dirty work for them the United States, along with Britain, China and Egypt, continues and intensifies its work of organizing and arming the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Terrorist gangs are still being formed in Pakistan and are then sent secretly into Afghanistan. Unable as they are to seriously shake the revolutionary popular power, they ambush defenseless people and are not ashamed of regularly commiting wholesale murder among children, women and old people. It has happened on many occasions that the bandits have shot schoolchildren and their teachers, set fire to hospitals and slaughtered patriotically minded Muslims.

In the past Washington attempted to conceal its military and other material help to these bandits and to hide the active role of the CIA and other secret services in the organization and financing of the undeclared war on Afghanistan.

Today interference in this country's internal affairs is official U.S. policy. In March of this year in an interview with the ABC television company President Reagan stated that the United States supports the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces and intends to send them arms. A U.S. Department of State representative, W. Dyess, has also confirmed that Washington supports an overthrow in Afghanistan.

With this object in view special instructors -- former officers in the U.S. and british armies -- are sent to the counterrevolutionaries' bases in Pakistan. This too is a flagrant contravention of the norms of international law, UN statutes and the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Aggression against this country began at practically the same time as the national democratic revolution took place 3 years ago. In the course of 1979 the Afghan Government made several requests to the Soviet Union for aid. This aid, which was finally given at the end of 1979 in accordance with the Soviet Union's friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty and with the UN statutes, has significantly reduced the zeal of those who had counted on being able to halt social changes in Afghanistan and on using this country's territory for missile and nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union from the south.

The West is trying to present the matter as if the Soviet aid is the cause of the worsening of the situation in this area. However, to claim this is to turn the facts on their heads. The Afghan Government has stated repeatedly that only the halting of military and other interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs will remove the cause which made Afghanistan request Soviet military aid.

A year ago the Afghan Government took the initiative for a political solution to the situation surrounding Afghanistan and the normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran through bilateral agreements with these two countries. At the same time the government put forward the idea that an element in these agreements could be political guarantees from third countries. Among possible guarantors in this connection the Soviet Union and the United States were mentioned.

Afghanistan's proposal was welcomed, and even the leaders of a number of Western nations spoke positively of it. However, this positive reaction only lasted as long as it took Washington to pronounce its unconditional "no."

Even Pakistan's Government initially expressed its willingness -- if in pretty vague terms -- to begin negotiations with Afghanistan. At the same time as the Afghan Government received proposals from Pakistan for contacts between representatives of the two countries. Pakistan put forward new conditions and persisted with these, so that the dialogue was in acutal fact unable to start. Pakistan had obviously been countermanded by Washington. Afghanistan is still prepared to meet Pakistan and Iran for negotiations for a settlement, but this desire is competely ignored.

At the same time Pakistan's role as a base for Afghan counterrevolution and as a general source of tension in the area continues to grow. Recently an agreement was signed between Washington and Islamabad for the sale of U.S. arms to Pakistan worth $2 billion over the next 5 years.

To all appearances the United States would like to give the repressive Ziaul Haq regime the same policing functions in the Middle East and Southeast Asia as the toppled Shah had. This prospect is worrying, especially for Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union gives its full support to the Afghan Government's endeavors to reach a political solution to the problems in the region and has declared its readiness to take part in serious, constructive negotiations on the matter. According to an agreement with the Afgan Government the withdrawal of Sovet troops will be conditional on the halting of the counterrevolutionary gangs' penetration of Afghanistan.

"This condition," General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev has said, "must form part of the agreements between Afghanistan and its neighbors. There must be solid guarantees that there are no new interventions."

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV, HUSAK MEETING IN CRIMEA

International Situation Viewed

LD221802 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul, TASS--A meeting took place in the Crimea today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, who is in the Soviet Union for rest. Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak expressed firm conviction that the all-round strengthening of cooperation of the fraternal socialist states, their unity and cohesion constitute a firm guarantee of the confident onward progressive movement of each socialist country and the entire socialist community.

Having discussed a wide range of international questions, Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak devoted special attention to European affairs. In the political circles of Europe there is mounting striving to preserve detente, though forces which counteract this in every way have become more active in the international arena. Europe is worthy of a better lot than that of again becoming a theatre of operations and, besides, with the use of the most murderous types of weapons. And it is precisely with such a risk that the USA's and NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries are associated. A realisation of those plans would become a challenge to socialist countries and would at the same time undermine security and international positions of those states where new U.S. weapons are planned to be installed.

But there is another prospect--to hold negotiations on nuclear disarmament and, in particular on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union expects that readiness to hold such negotiations constructively on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides will be displayed on the U.S. side as well.

The Madrid meeting is becoming a serious test for the policy of detente. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries are doing everything to overcome obstacles to its successful completion. If the Western states for their part make necessary efforts, another landmark will be established along the historic road determined by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. A decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should become the most important result of the meeting in Madrid. Such a conference could first of all concentrate on considering confidence-building measures in the military field.

The future of Europe depends on how much the foundations of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems will be strengthened and developed here, on the political will for peace and practical actions, first of all, of the European peoples themselves. Leonid Brezhnev's and Gustav Husak's meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere and reaffirmed complete unity of views on all the matters discussed.

Economy Discussed

LD221806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A meeting took place in the Crimea today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who is on holiday in the Soviet Union. Comrades Brezhnev and Husak shared information about the internal development of both countries.

They noted that the skilful use of the possibilities of the international socialist division of labor is an important potential for the intensification of the national economies of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Production cooperation is becoming the chief yardstick of the quality of economic interrelations. The USSR and the CSSR possess good prerequisites for development in various sectors: in nuclear machine building, in the manufacture of machinery for the extraction industries and for the light and food industries.

The firm conviction was expressed that the all-round strengthening of cooperation between the fraternal socialist states, their unity and cohesion constitute a firm guarantee of the confident onward movement of each socialist country and of the whole socialist community.

PRAVADA CITES CSSR AGENT ON WESTERN SUBVERSION

PM221319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "U.S. Special Services' Intrigues Revelations of Czechoslovak Agent"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Jul--Czechoslovak agent J. Hodic, who has returned home after 3 and 1/2 years of work among emigres in the west, has made revelations at a press conference here regarding the activity of U.S. intelligence and propaganda organs against the socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak People's Army officer infiltrated leading emigre organs and took a direct part in secret talks at intelligence centers directing the counterinterrevolutionary, anti-communist activity of various emigre riff-raff. He collected a large amount of information concerning the subversive activity of imperialist intelligence services and emigre groupings against the CSSR, Poland and other socialist community countries.

J. Hodic reported that the greatest demand for "specialists" in subversive activity against the socialist countries comes from U.S. organizations--the so-called Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission founded in 1973 by D. Rockefeller, the Center for Psychological Warfare Against Socialism in Santa Monica, California, and the Rand Corporation in the same city. It is in these centers that the forces for studying the socialist countries' military situation are concentrated. They distill intelligence containing analyses of the political and economic situation in the socialist countries, the numerical strength and structure of the armed forces, their operational tasks, the morale and political state of the troops and population, the defense industry's potential and so forth.

In addition special organizations have been created which are concerned with emigres of socialism. The organization's task is to obtain information and assess and recruit people specially for the U.S. intelligence services. The U.S. Fund for Refugees From Czechoslovakia operating in Austria, the FRG and several other countries does the same dirty work.

The agent reported that the U.S. special services, together with a number of other U.S. organs, elaborated for 1979-80 a specific plan of actions aimed at undermining socialism in Poland. It contained a detailed analysis of the internal political situation in Poland and defined the goals, means and methods of subversive work.

These included the possibility of stoking nationalist feelings in Poland and of active contacts between a large part of the Polish population and the Polish colony in the United States.

U.S. intelligence realized that the main obstacle in the subversive activity against Poland is Poland's alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states. That is why the plan's authors concluded that in the course of the struggle against socialist Poland it is essential to resort to secret operations, emphasis is being placed on certain contacts with representatives of those social groups in Poland which exert substantial pressure on the country's policy, economy and culture. These are workers in the mass information media and science, school professors and teachers, churchmen and students, particularly at Warsaw and Jagiellonton Universities and Lublin Catholic University.

In connection with the fact that it is easy to camouflage contacts with Poles under the guise of developing relations, the U.S. special services have the opportunity to turn unnoticed from the ideological conditioning of Polish citizens to their recruitment for subversive activities. It is known from U.S. sources that the U.S. special services spend over $1 million a year on so-called grants to Poles coming to the United States by invitation or under exchange schemes.

It emerges from my confidential talks with Americans that the United States was interested in creating a conflict situation in Poland on the eve of the extraordinary PZPR Congress and tried to provoke Solidarity to further demonstrations, J. Hodic said. The Americans are counting on so-called "radical elements"--Rulewski, Ghiazda, Bujak, Lis and other extremists from the Solidarity leadership. It emerged from the same conversations that Washington planned the objective of turning Solidarity into a political opposition party. Through their own channels the Americans are trying to persuade some Solidarity representatives that new conflicts are necessary, that additional efforts must be made and that the participation of all trade union members in strikes must be sought.

The agent said that Czechoslovak emigres have very close ties with Polish emigres in Paris and that collections of money are organized to support the antisocialist forces in Poland. A large sum of money has already been collected intended for the purchase of weapons. It is to be sent to Poland disguised as food from a Western country. In other words, J. Hodic said, very specific steps are being taken to support the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

The emigres' most important feature, J. Hodic said, is their direct link with the activity of anticommunist, anti-Soviet centers. All emigre circles are being actively exploited by the most diverse U.S. and West European institutions. The overwhelming majority engage in the compilation of plans for destabilizing the political system in the socialist community countries.

## POLISH AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES NATIONAL RALLY

LD222120 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Kazimierz Olszewski, the Polish People's Republic's Moscow ambassador, declared that his country had been, was, and will be a firm link in the socialist community.

Appearing on Soviet television on the occasion of National Day, the day of Poland's rebirth, Kazimierz Olszewski said that friendship and alliance with the USSR were always the basis of Poland's security and her peaceful development. We shall never forget, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic stressed, the historical truth of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, 600,000 of whose soldiers fell on Polish soil.

Kazimierz Olszewski condemned the attempts by the reactionary circles in the West who strive to take advantage of the situation in Poland to weaken the socialist community. Our party and all Polish patriots reject such calculations, he said.

The ambassador of the Polish People's Republic stressed that comprehensive cooperation with the USSR is the basis for solving the problems facing Poland.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF PZPR EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS

IZVESTIYA Reports Third Day

PM211406 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "PZPR Congress Continues Its Work"]

[Text] In the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress has worked through its third day. The delegates discussed the Central Committee report and, with it, the vitally important problems of overcoming the deep political and economic crisis which Poland is undergoing, ways of stabilizing social and economic life, and questions related to increasing the authority and strengthening the leading role of the party in the process of socialist building.

In their speeches the delegates are concentrating their attention on the reasons for the crisis and the lessons which must be drawn from it for the future, discussing the responsibility for the mistakes committed in the running of the economy and the violation of Leninist norms and principles, and are reflecting on ways out of the difficult situation in which the country finds itself. It is precisely this--the elaboration of a program of action--which most interests the majority of the congress participants, as it does the entire party and all the Polish working people.

On the congress' second day the floor was given to Alouzy Czech, a member of its presidium and master track worker of the Warsaw east railroad section. His speech lasted only a minute, but it was greeted with applause.

"Let us concern ourselves with the development of a program," he said. "Criticism of what is past, even the most just criticism will not change the situation. To do that we need to outline a program and implement it consistently."

An important place in such a program, in the delegates' opinion must be taken by measures aimed at normalizing the Polish economy. Its present state is critical. Among the documents received by the congress delegates is the "government" Report on the State of the National Economy." Two figures from this document: From July 1980, when the country began to be in a fever as a result of incessant strikes, through May 1981, Poland produced Z130 billions' worth less industrial output than in the previous year. At the same time, the population's monetary income increased by Z140 billion, which resulted in the intensification of inflationary processes.

Consequently it is no coincidence that the congress delegates have so frequently raised the questions of how to achieve a stabilization of economic life and restore normal production rhythm in enterprises, of which sectors to give priority and of how to improve the action of the national economic mechanism.

There is no doubt that the solution of these urgent problems is possible only in conditions where peace and order rule in social life and production activity and where all manifestations of anarchy and destabilization meet with a decisive rebuff. It is necessary to create conditions for normal production work and this, as was noted in the debate at the congress, is frequently hindered by the destructive actions of extremist-minded Solidarity leaders who are attempting to turn the new trade union into some kind of "social movement" pursuing antisocialist aims. Henryk Bednarski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz PZPR Voivodship Committee, spoke from the congress rostrum about the political adventurism of such activists. He emphasized that the extremist aspirations of certain Solidarity activists and bodies urgently require the party and party aktiv to wage an acute political struggle. "This obligation," the speaker said, "is dictated by the interests of the working class and the working people." Congress delegate Jan Zbikowski, a miner from the Lublin coalfield, adduced facts demonstrating that the Solidarity extremists do not even stop at maligning the extraordinary party congress itself and publishing, in connection with its work, materials of a clearly provocative and inflammatory nature. The speaker stated that, the congress must give an unambiguous reply regarding actions of this kind and must resolutely condemn them.

In a number of speeches delegates spoke about the necessity for unity of work and deed. It is not enough to take the right decision, they noted, or to outline a good program: What is important is that it should be confirmed by consistent action and purposeful activity. As was noted in the debate, discussion through to a decision and coherent action after a decision is made must be the norm of party life.

A significant place in the debate is being given to the strengthening of the party's leading role, its ideological-political unity and cohesion on the unshakable foundations of Marxism-Leninism and the party's unbreakable link with the working class and all working people. However, it is impossible not to mention that some speeches of a revisionist nature have sounded a clearly discordant note against this background.

Henryka Kubiak, a worker from the Zeta sewn goods plant in Lodz Voivodship, said in her speech that "we will restore the party's authority and regulate our common life in such a way that future generations can develop the socialism which has given us workers the opportunity to live a worthy, equal and full life...."

I asked Henryka Kubiak how she had prepared for her speech at the congress and whether she was satisfied with it.

"They were not just my words," the congress delegate replied, "but also the words of my comrades in the party organization and my friends in the labor collective. In expressing their opinion, I spoke frankly about the difficulties which simple people are experiencing in Poland today, particularly women like those, for example, who work in the Lodz textile and sewn goods plants. But, in spite of the difficulties, party members believe that they will be overcome, and they know that only socialism answers the needs of the Polish people and that no one will turn us from the socialist path."

On the third day of the congress the problem commissions were holding their sessions. Questions of party activity in all spheres of the country's life were examined.

The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is continuing its work.

## Grishin at Friendship Meeting

PM220905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 4

[Dispatch from B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov and A. Shapovalov: "Meeting at Friendship Society"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, which is taking part in the work of the Ninth PZPR Congress, has met with activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Greeting the guests, S. Wronski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the society's Main Board, said: "The present meeting is a wonderful opportunity for expressing our high regard for the Soviet people. Well aware of the internal and external causes of the crisis currently besetting our country, we activists of the society understand the process of renewal both as defending the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and augmenting the priceless asset of our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR. In every city, collective and family we will resolutely and steadfastly defend the socialist gains and employ powerful arguments against our enemies, who would like to discredit Polish socialism. At the society's recent national conference we said that a way out of the crisis can be achieved by the consolidation of socialism and of the alliance with the fraternal countries, above all the Soviet Union. These are the main source of our strength.

The Ninth PZPR Congress, S. Wronski stressed, is a congress whose importance and value must be measured not in words and declarations but in concrete actions. True to our traditions, we will strengthen in the hearts and minds of the Polish people the foundations of Soviet-Polish friendship and the principles inscribed on the banner of the great Lenin's party.

Words of friendship and cordial wishes to the Soviet people were addressed to the guests by veterans of the war and the working class and by representatives of the intelligentsia.

A speech was then delivered by V.V. Grishin. He conveyed cordial greetings to all the members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society from the many members of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and the millions of Soviet people.

I am pleased, V. Grishin continued, to carry out the personal instruction of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich asked our delegation to thank you on his behalf for your noble work in the cause of strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship.

Our meeting is taking place at a complex time when, as a result of a broad offensive by counterrevolution, even Poland's development along the socialist path has been called into question. We are now witnessing how the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is analyzing the reasons for the grave state in which the country now finds itself and is framing a program for overcoming the crisis and consolidating the people's power in Poland.

The question of socialist Poland's international orientation looms large in the PZPR Central Committee report and the delegates' speeches. Communists have an unequivocal answer to it: Poland can only develop as a sovereign socialist state within the close family of the socialist countries and in fraternal alliance with the USSR. There is no other way.

You can have no doubt that this is our party's immutable position. I would like at this point to recall the words spoken by Leonid Ilich at the Sixth PZPR Congress. Speaking about Soviet people's deep and sincere regard for fraternal Poland, he stressed: It is not just that our countries are close neighbors and have kindred languages and cultures. It is also that our friendship was literally born of the suffering of both countries' working people.

In a few days' time we will both be celebrating the 37th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic. As always on such occasions we think back first and foremost to the hard roads of World War II which Soviet and Polish servicemen traveled together. Some 6 million of its citizens is the price Poland had to pay for its freedom. Some 20 million Soviet people gave their lives defending our motherland's independence, 600,000 of who died on Polish soil defending both our freedom and your freedom.

Today we also recall with gratitude the tens of hundreds of thousands of Soviet and Polish people who extended the hand of fraternal friendship to one another immediately after the war. The scale of their achievements speaks for itself: Hundreds of industrial enterprises throughout Poland, including such giants which form the backbone of Polish heavy industry as the Nowa Huta metallurgical combine, were created with the assistance of Soviet specialists and workers.

Dozens of ships built in Polish yards are now plying the oceans under the Soviet flag. There is probably no sphere of science and technology in which the joint efforts of Soviet and Polish scientists have not made themselves felt. The spaceflight of Comrades Klimuk and Hermaszewski is in this regard a wonderful symbol of cooperation between the motherland of Copernicus and the motherland of Tsiolkovskiy. The great cause of our peoples' rapprochement has also been well served by cultural figures in both countries who have acquainted their friends with the best of their national literature and art.

It is simply impossible to name all of those who directly or indirectly have contributed to the development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. Not all of these people were members of the Polish-Soviet or Soviet-Polish Friendship Societies but they all made an invaluable contribution to strengthening and developing that friendship.

While giving the past its due we do not, of course, live by our memories alone, and we also think of today and tomorrow. In our time the multifaceted ties between the USSR and Poland play an extremely large part in both countries' development.

This is particularly true, of course, of economic cooperation. It is well known, for example, that the Soviet Union currently satisfies all Poland's important requirements for natural gas and timber, more than three-fourths of its oil needs and almost as much of its iron ore requirements, two-thirds of its cotton requirements, one-half of its synthetic rubber requirements and so on. We supply you with machinery and equipment for a wide range of industrial sectors.

In the same way Poland supplies our country with road-building machinery, railcars, equipment for the chemical and mining industry, electrical equipment and perfumery articles.

Total trade between our countries topped R8 billion last year. Our economic relations are built on a planned long-term foundation, which is of great importance given the market fluctuations, crises and other adverse phenomena in the world economy.

It is no secret that the enemies of socialism are exploiting the Polish crisis to spread anti-Soviet sentiments. They are literally corrupting callow youths, inciting them to deface monuments to Soviet servicemen and to commit other acts which can only be described as vandalism.

Our enemies also employ more subtle methods. These include, for example, spreading slanderous rumors about Soviet-Polish economic ties. They cannot speak loudly and clearly or cite any figures. Therefore they speak in a half-whisper, in your ear, reckoning that the slander will spread and that gullible people will be found who will believe it.

During these difficult days for Poland foreign radio stations are disseminating muddy streams of misinformation and slander. Particularly zealous in this respect are the subversive propaganda centers of imperialism such as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Using various illegal channels, the imperialist services are flooding Poland with all sorts of illegal literature to kindle antisocialist and nationalist passions and anti-Soviet sentiments.

We realize that in Poland itself it is a comparatively small number of enemies of socialism and of friendship with the USSR, seeking to poison public awarness for their own mercenary motives, who are the disseminators of hostile views. The overwhelming majority of the Polish people is devoted to the ideas of socialism and rejects anti-Sovietism. But understanding this does not mean underestimating the dangerous activity of the enemies of our friendship and our common aims.

This is why under modern conditions special significance is attached to the work of those Polish patriots who convey to their compatriots the truth about socialism and Soviet reality and who awaken in them feelings of sympathy and friendship toward our people.

We are confident, V.V. Grishin declared in conclusion, that those who are really devoted to the cause of Soviet-Polish friendship will not back down or surrender their ideological positions but will carry with honor the torch of our frienship through all difficulties, confident that the great ideas of socialism and of our peoples' friendship will triumph for the good of our countries and the cause of peace and progress.

## PRAVDA on Closing Speech

PM221224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Dispatch by B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov and A. Shapovalov: "At the Polish Communists' Forum"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 20 Jul--S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, made a concluding speech to the delegates. He described the ninth congress as a congress of the party's tremendous responsibility for Poland and for socialism. Tomorrow we will start filling new pages of history with our actions, the first pages of postcongress work. It should be remembered that in life and in assessing the merits of any program the only important things are actions, facts. Let our congress therefore open a new chapter of creative, effective actions.

We can say to our party that from the very first hours to the final minutes of the congress we have expressed its will--the will of our party. We give the party a program to restore its cohesion and position in society. We can say to the working class, to the Polish people, to Poland, in fact, that all the sessions have been dominated by the idea of establishing guarantees of our country's independence. They are tightly bound up with socialism, with surmounting our crisis. Therefore, in the course of the sessions we have given concrete expression to our congress' leading slogan: Socialism must be defended, just as Poland's independence is being defended.

With utter conviction we can say to our allies who are represented at the congress: The congress has left not a shadow of doubt that our party wants to and is able to assure them that Poland is and will continue to be an inviolable ally of the Soviet Union ari an unbreakable link in the socialist community. Please convey our will, dear comrades, to your parties and peoples. I thank you on behalf of the congress for participating in its work. We convey to our comrades from the CPSU and the other fraternal parties greetings and best wishes. Our congress directs its thoughts and words to the peoples of our continent. Europe, and to the peoples of the world. There will be no stable situation in Europe without the stabilization of the situation in Poland.

Our party is the leading force of the people and the leading force of the socialist state. This party is striving to stabilize the situation in Poland and wants to participate actively in the process of detente and international cooperation.

The debates at the plenary session and separate commissions, S. Kania continued, were suffused with a sense of responsibility for the party and for the country's destinv and deep concern for Poland and socialism. As a body, unanimously we confirmed the ideological complexion of the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party. Attempts to undermine this very characteristic met with a resolute rebuff. That is good. It will help to strengthen our party.

We have sensed in this hall tremendous determination that in no circumstances should there be dissent from the ideas of socialism. That is our aim and, at the same time, a measure of the unity of word and deed.

What was the basic message in the congress resolutions? We must be consisent. We must continue to be a party of socialist renewal and, at the same time, a party of struggle against the enemies of socialism, against anarchy and the counterrevolutionary threat in Poland. To ignore or play down this threat, S. Kania noted, would be the biggest and most tragic mistake--for the people and the state--that the party could make today, at a time when we are talking so much about guarantees protecting us against future errors.

At the present time we are not concerned with further social concessions or concessions on wages. These decisions have been, are and will continue to be made by our state in agreement with the trade unions whenever the national economy offers appropriate opportunities for this. The main question now is to establish law and order in the state and condemn and combat alien forces who are deepening tension, engaging in demagoguery and misinformation and trying to establish their power alongside the existing authority and against authority. This situation in Poland cannot continue without placing Poland in jeopardy.

We adopted a decision at the congress confirming our ideological traditions, 100 years of the Polish workers movement. We introduced into the Central Committee a group of revolutionary movement veterans. This is symbolic. Our party is heir to the entire revolutionary workers tradition. From the very start our revolutionary movement's development was closely linked to the Russian revolutionary movement. History has brought together the destinies of our peoples.

In distant Siberia, in Shushenskoye, the speaker noted, next to the little house where V.I. Lenin spent his exile, stood the home of Polish revolutionary Jan Prominski from Lodz. They were close friends: the leader of the Russian revolution and an ordinary Polish worker, a Polish revolutionary. This is a symbolic expression of the extent to which we share a common destiny.

All peoples will come to socialism. Each will take its own path, V.I. Lenin said. This is the strength, the greatest strength of Marxism-Leninism. We are implementing and enriching the same universal goal in accordance with our best traditions and values.

We must do all we can to ensure that our younger generations in particular go back to the sources of People's Poland, to the roots of socialism which run so deeply into our national tradition.

The discussions, our program and the election of new leading organs all confirm our party's adopted line of socialist renewal to which--as we have repeatedly emphasized--there is no reasonable alternative.

The new rules adopted by our congress are evidence of the profound democratization of the work methods of the party and all its organs. The broad, Leninist concept of intraparty democracy is henceforth not only a principle written into the rules but also our party's actual practice.

We remain a party of struggle for the kind of development of socialist society whose indestructible principle will be social justice--the chief benefit of our ideology and our practice.

A Marxist-Leninist party must be a united party, a party of people linked and united by common beliefs and by the common basic lines of our domestic and international policy. Our decisions have injected new strength into the principles of the party's internal life, which are based on freedom of discussion and unity of actions, on democratism in decision-making and discipline in carrying out decisions, and on the Marxist-Leninist structure of centralism and democracy.

We confirm our will to develop democracy guaranteed by good laws; however, it is impossible to live in democracy and by democracy alone if chaos in the state, economic disorganization and the economic crisis continue. The continued maintenance of this state of affairs creates the greatest threat to democracy, the greatest threat to civil freedoms, the first secretary declared. He called for an alliance of forces of civic responsibility for Poland, for its fate and for its people and confirmed the PZPR's allegiance to cooperation with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party and with the trade unions as representatives of the working people's interests independent from the management. A broad front of responsibility for People's Poland, including church organizations as well as secular ones, accords with the interests of an independent Poland, as S. Kania pointed out.

The country is in a dramatic situation, the speaker continued. This manifests itself most acutely in the shortage of basic consumer goods and in the public discontent caused by this state of affairs. We are threatened by the conflicts being created by adherents of tension, who scorn the country's difficult situation and are sickened by the line of agreement which the congress has confirmed most forcefully. We must cope with this situation.

The extraordinary congress, which is drawing to a close, has given us a clear program defining the priorities of socioeconomic policy. We believe that a tremendous force of good will may emerge which will cast aside unbelief and restore faith in our potential.

The congress has confirmed the inviolability and immutability of our foreign policy, our commitments as an ally and our friendly relations, S. Kania declared.

The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union remain the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, national foreign policy. This alliance is founded on principles, each of which accords with the interests of Poland's independence and security within its present borders.

The brightest minds in our history posed as a natural problem the problem of friendly mutual relations between the Polish and Russian peoples, Polish and Russian revolutionaries. After the formation of People's Poland that idea was supplemented by the alliance between our states and the brotherhood in arms between our armies.

Our parties' ideological unity and the commonality of national interests in building a peaceful Europe and a safe world are the strongest foundation of this alliance. We will keep unchanged this orientation of Poland as the only sensible, politically wise and ideologically inviolable orientation.

We confirm, the first secretary continued, our active presence in the entire socialist community and in economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the CEMA countries. We will remain an unbreakable link of the Warsaw Pact and of its political and defense efforts.

We will pursue a policy of cooperation in relations with all countries with different social systems in the interests of detente, for the good of peace.

S. Kania expressed the hope that at a very difficult time for the people's state all the party's links, all organs of power and the entire aktiv will display a high degree of organization and offensive operational efficiency.

It is the party's chief privilege to take on the tremendous tasks which have to be tackled, as no one else will cope with them. The motherland's interests demand that this burden be borne. We must remember the past, and we derive wisdom from it. But it is important, above all, to concentrate effort on what lies before us.

The congress is concluding its work on the eve of the festival of Poland's rebirth, the anniversary of the July 1944 manifesto. This proclaimed a Poland which would be ruled by the people, by working people who had assumed power in order to realize the struggle for the ideals of socialism and for social justice, which had been continuing for decades. Recalling in this connection the first days of People's Poland, we see very clearly that the realization of socialist ideals, the finest ideals to originate from the most recent world history, depends on whether the forces of progress dispose of their own state and whether they dispose within it of the power necessary to realize these ideals. We must safeguard the people's power and the people's state as a most important instrument by means of which socialism is realized and developed.

Concluding his speech, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed the conviction that fine days will come to Poland too, and they will come because it has chosen the socialist path of development and because the party is the leading force in this labor.

S. Kania declared the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress closed.

## POLISH CONSUL-GENERAL DREVNYAK VISITS LITHUANIA

WA230845 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 1

[ELTA report: "The Consul-General's Visit"]

[Text] In connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission in the Soviet Union, M. Drevnyak, the Polish People's Republic's consul-general in Minsk visited our republic.

M. Drevnyak was welcomed on 16 July by N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and F. Strumilas, head of the Central Commitee Foreign Relations Department were present at the reception.

On the same day the consul-general was received by A. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and R. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The consul-general of the Polish People's Republic also visited the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Vilnius Gorispolkom and the Lithuanian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

CHERNYAYEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SPAIN

PM221550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which visited Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, has returned to Moscow from Madrid.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CYRPUS COUP ANNIVERSARY

NC222101 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Sakounian commentary from the "Events and Views" program]

[Text] The Cypriot House of Representatives held a special session on the occasion of the anniversary of the tragic events on the island 7 years ago when the local reactionary forces, with active foreign support, carried out a coup against the legal government of Archbishop Makarios. The initiator and inspirer of this crime against Cyprus was international imperialism, particularly the U.S. CIA, and the executor of their [word indistinct] was the Greek military junta and the local extremist organization National Organization of Cypriot Fighters. Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People, stated at the house session that the aims of the coupists were the dissolving of the island's patriotic forces, the wiping out of the independence of the state of Cyprus and its partitioning.

Our commentator Sakounian writes: Even today the politicians, in their efforts to fish in the waters they themselves have muddied, are not concerned for the earliest and just solution of the Cyprus issue but in preserving and extending the British war bases, the changing of Cyprus' soil into a NATO base and the realizing of their expansionist plans in the area of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East to the point of supporting the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The Cyprus issue has not been solved so far because NATO is utilizing every possibility to impose on the Cypriots its own imperialist solution for the Cyprus issue. There is no doubt that, had there been no foreign interference, the two communities long ago would have been able to agree between themselves and find a just solution of the disputed issues. The Cypriot people are trying to achieve a settlement, which has been prolonged, based on UN resolutions on Cyprus that particularly aim at demilitarizing the island. This means that all foreign troops must withdraw and foreign war bases be dissolved. This is exactly what the NATO circles are trying to evade. In every way NATO is trying to impede the implementation of these resolutions by bringing forward every kind of plan to solve the Cyprus issue that would lead to the partition of Cyprus and its attachment to NATO's orbit. To the contrary, the Soviet Union has continuously implemented a principled policy toward Cyprus. Since the independent state of Cyprus was declared, the Soviet Union has maintained relations of friendship and cooperation with it. The Soviet people's support has helped the Cypriots bear their tribulations, contributed to foiling NATO plans to partition the island and its destruction as an independent and nonaligned country. The Soviet Union's proposals for the convening of a representative international conference for Cyprus within the UN framework, which was supported by both the government and the Cypriot people as well as from other peace-loving states, constitute a realistic step for the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Out of its deep interest to wipe out of the pockets of tension that exist in Cyprus and to resolve the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, the Soviet Union is in favor of the implementation of the UN resolution on Cyprus and of a solution of the Cyprus issue based on preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

REPORT ON AUCCTU-PEO JOINT COMMUNIQUE CARRIED

NC212030 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] According to TRUD, the newspaper of the Soviet trade unions, a meeting and discussions were held on 20 July between AUCCTU Deputy Chairman Prokhorov and a PAN-CYPRIOT Labor Federation [PEO] delegation headed by its secretary general, Ziartidhis. During the talks the delegation expressed their impressions from their tour in the Soviet Union, stressed the sound importance of the Soviet people's efforts that aim at consolidating world peace, developing cooperation between the workers and peoples of countries on the basis of the principles of proletariat internationalism.

The PEO delegation praised the Soviet initiatives outlined by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which aim at consolidating world peace and the [word indistinct] of the Soviet Supreme Soviet Appeal To the Parliaments and People of the World.

The talks, which were conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, were attended on the Soviet side by AUCCTU Secretary Subbotin and International Division Deputy Chief Kanayev. A joint communique has been issued on the result of the PEO delegation's visit.

The joint communique stresses that a PEO delegation, headed by its secretary general, Andreas Ziartidhis, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union from 13 to 20 July 1981 at the invitation of the AUCCTU. Other members of the delegation were Khristofis Lasettas, secretary general of the Cyprus Miners Federation and member of the PEO Executive Committee, and Akis Fandis, secretary in charge of international affairs. The delegation of Cypriot trate unionists arrived in the Soviet Union to acquaint themselves with the work experience of Soviet trade unions and discuss problems of bilateral cooperation and prospects for the further development of fraternal relations between the AUCCTU and PEO as well as to exchange views on the international and European trade union movement. In addition to Moscow, the PEO delegation also visited [name indistinct] town, industrial and agricultural enterprises, cultural establishments of the trade unions, became acquainted with the living and working conditions of the Soviet people, met with workers and trade union cadres. A cordial welcome was accorded the delegation of Cypriot trade unions everywhere.

On behalf of millions of Soviet working people and members of the Soviet trade unions, the AUCCTU representatives expressed multifaceted support and fraternal solidarity with the Cypriot people's just struggle for an independent, sovereign and territorially integral Cyprus. The Soviet trade unions priase the PEO efforts that aim at rapprochement of the working people of the two communities, a fact that constitutes a basic prerequisite for the successful outcome of the intercommunal negotiations toward accomplishing a lasting solution. The two sides agreed that the solution of the internal aspects of the Cyprus issue must be sought through peaceful negotiations between the island's two communities and reiterated their position that they consider it an important issue that the Cyprus problem's international aspects be discussed at a representative international conference within the UN framework.

In the name of the Cypriot working people, the PEO delegation expressed appreciation to the Soviet people and their government for the firm support they are offering to the Cypriot people's just struggle. The two parties believe that, for the intercommunal negotiations to continue with success, it is necessary that concrete proposals be made on all issues under discussion. The discussion of such proposals could offer a way out of the existing difficulties and lead to mutually acceptable decisions for the restoration of unity of the Republic of Cyprus.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Cypriot trade union relations and stressed their intention to contribute to further developing these relations in the interest of consolidating friendship, fraternal cooperation between the working people of the Soviet Union and Cyprus on the basis of principles of proletarian internationalism. During the talks on questions of international and European trade unionist movements, the two sides stressed the successfully developing close cooperation between the AUCCTU and PEO within the framework of the WFTU. The Soviet and Cypriot trade unions also intend to fully support in the future the WFTU--the mass trade union organization of working people of all countries--which consistently implements a policy of antimonopolistic, anti-imperialist line in the working people's struggle to contribute further to the strengthening of its reputation in the international trade unionist movement.

The AUCCTU and PEO representatives exchanged views on the present international situation and outlined their positions on a series of current affairs. After stressing that the aggravation of international tension exercises a direct negative effect on the situation of the working people, the AUCCTU and PEO leaders stressed with satisfaction the active participation of all European trade unions in the struggle to protect the policy of detente and control of the armaments race. After stressing the Soviet people's devotion to the cause of peace and detente, the AUCCTU representatives briefed the PEO delegation on the basic positions of the peace program for the 1980 decade approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and on the Supreme Soviet's Appeal To World Parliaments and People. The PEO delegation praised the Soviet initiatives that aim at consolidating peace and stressed the sound importance of the Soviet Union's foreign policy to avert the threat of a nuclear destruction. The AUCCTU and PEO view the friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus as a positive contribution to the cause of developing and strengthening international cooperation.

The meetings and discussions between the AUCCTU and PEO leaders, the communique concludes, were held in a fraternal, comradely atmosphere; in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The PEO leaders invited an AUCCTU delegation to visit Cyprus in November 1981 to attend the celebrations that will mark the 40th anniversary of the WFTU. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure.

## KOSTANDOV, FRG BUSINESSMAN DISCUSS ENERGY TIES

PM221052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 15 July L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Bund, a prominent representative of FRG business circles and chairman of the board of the Ruhrkdhle firm, and had a talk with him on the prospects for the development of cooperation in the energy sphere.

SOVIET PLANE, UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT COLLIDE

LD221624 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 22 Jul 81

["TASS announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul, TASS--On July 18, 1981 an unidentified plane entered the air space of the Soviet Union in the area of the city of Yerevan from the direction of Iran.

The crew of the plane did not respond to any inquiries by Soviet ground air traffic control services and to attempts to render help to it, continued the flight over the Soviet territory, performing dangerous manoeuverings. Some time later the plane collided with a Soviet plane, collapsed and burnt down.

Airspace Violation

GF221705 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] We now invite our dear listeners to listen to a report we have just received: An unidentified aircraft coming from Iran violated Soviet airspace in the vicinity of Yerevan city on 18 July. The plane's crew did not reply to questions or offers of aid from Soviet air controllers. The plane continued erratic and dangerous maneuvers over the Soviet Union. After a while, the aircraft crashed into a Soviet aircraft, was destroyed and burned. This was a report we have just received.

Argentine Report

For a report on the Argentine plane which strayed into Soviet airspace from Iran, see the Argentina section of the 23 July Latin American DAILY REPORT, pages B 1-2.

MOSCOW PERSIAN COMMENTS ON NABAVI STATEMENT

GF222018 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, we were surprised to read the foreign policy speech made by Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister of executive affairs, at his 20 July press conference in Tehran. Nabavi used a couple of news items prepared by the Iranian press and radio as an excuse and enhanced their contents and attacked Moscow's policies. Such attacks are so groundless that we could have completely ignored them. However, the interesting point is that Nabavi's remarks have been the cause for unparalleled joy by the VOA, BBC, Israeli Radio and the propaganda machines of other countries that are Iran's enemies. They are now saying a great deal about Nabavi's comments. It is completely natural, since Radio Moscow is their old enemy. During the revolution against the shah, they tried their best to attack Soviet policies on Iran and Radio Moscow programs for Iran. Several months prior to February 1979, they tried to show the situation in a manner that would indicate that Radio Moscow was the main reason for the Iranian people's demonstrations against the shah's regime and the United States.

The enemies of the Iranian people want to misrepresent the Soviet Union's policies on Iran and put the policies of the Soviet Union--a socialist country that is an ally of Iran--in the same category as the plundering and malicious policies of U.S. imperialists. They also want very much to close the channel for correct and unbiased information that is and will be broadcast by Radio Moscow. However, we announce with complete decisiveness that no attack--in the past or the present--can change Soviet policies on Iran.

Since the era of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of our nation, this policy has been based on deep respect for the Iranian people and on his belief in equality and nonintervention in the affairs of others. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, has clearly described the policies of our nation toward Iran. During a speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, he said that the Iranian revolution--which has become a great international event in the past few years--has a special quality. Even though the revolution has some contrary and confusing aspects, it is basically anti-imperialist. However, internal and external reactionaries are trying to change its nature.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev said the Iranian people have chosen their way toward fortune and freedom, and we wish them success from the bottom of our hearts and are prepared to expand friendly relations with Iran based on equality, providing Iran does the same. [as heard] Radio Moscow, which is the voice of [word indistinct] bases its programs for Iran on the same principles.

PRAVDA NOTES CONTINUING DISORDERS IN IRAN

PM211008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "The Situation Is Deteriorating"]

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jul--It is reported from Tehran that today has seen a new wave of bloody disorders in nine Iranian cities, including the capital itself as well as Tabrizrand Esfahan. Police and "Islamic revolution guards" used tear gas and firearms to disperse demonstrations organized by supporters of the ousted President Bani-Sadr. In a number of cities armed attacks were made on administrative organs of power and police stations, and fires were started in bazaars. A major act of sabotage was perpetrated in the sea port of Bandar Abbas.

It is also reported that among regular troops operating in the province of Iranian Kordestan, where there is continuing armed struggle for autonomy for the region, there are increasingly frequent instances of nonfulfillment of orders concerning punitive operations. Eight Iranian officers and men have been shot for attempting to go over to the Kurdish rebels' side. In recent days more than 600 people have been arrested in Iran. On the orders of Tehran authorities several military subunits have been recalled from the fronts in order to suppress the intensified actions by opponents of the regime.

BEGIN INTENDS CONTINUATION OF SAME POLICIES

PM230821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 5

[Igor Tarutin article under the "Our Commentaries" rubric: "Following the Former Course"]

[Test] Israeli President Y. Navon has given Prime Minister M. Begin, leader of the Likud bloc, a mandate to form a new government. At the 30 June election to the Knesset this rightist bloc won 48 parliamentary seats. Begin stated that he had reached an agreement on setting up a coalition with three religious parties: the National Religious Party, the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel and Tami. They have six, four and three seats respectively. As a result, the Likudites, possessing 61 of the 120 Knesset seats, won a parliamentary majority and the right to apportion ministerial portfolios. Begin has already made a statement recently giving a clear picture of the course to which the cabinet headed by him will adhere. The prime minister ignored questions of domestic policy, nor did he mention the country's urgent socioeconomic problems, instead he gave a detailed picture of his future activity's foeign policy aspect. It is based, as before, on an implacable position on the question of the Near East settlement and hostility toward the Arabs multiplied by the Israeli "hawks'" ever-increasing aggressiveness. Tel Aviv will continue to sabotage any quest for a just solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in an attempt to keep the seized Arab lands in its hands. "We will never leave the Golan Heights," Begin stated, "even if a peace treaty is concluded with Syria." On the illegal Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, the premier cynically admitted: "We have covered the West Bank of the Jordan with settlements and if it is necessary to create new ones, we will build them." Begin made it clear that Israel intends to whip up tension over Lebanon and will intensify the anti-Syrian campaign so as to conpel the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces to leave that country. The latest provocations against Lebanon were new confirmation of this.

Thus an extremely reactionary, extremist group has maintained power in Israel on the crest of the wave of chauvinism and militarist hysteria whipped up by it. The years of rule by the former coalition headed by Likud were catastrophic for Israel. The country's economy is in an extremely grave state, social contradictions have been aggravated as much as could be and the country is isolated in the international arena. It is no secret that all of this is merely the political consequence of an aggressive foreign policy and the unrestrained militarization associated with it. It would seem that the ruling circles ought to have learned the lesson of past experience. No such thing has happened. Begin and his entourage intend to pursue their former course which will only lead to new failures and crises. Their entire burden lies on the Israeli working people's shoulders. It is they who must pay for the Zionist leadership's adventurism.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MIDEAST SITUATION

U.S. Complicity

PM221046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report under general headline: "The Piracy Goes On"]

[Text] Beirut, 19 Jul--Tel Aviv is continuing to extend its armed aggression against Lebanon. In recent days the Israeli military has carried out intensive shelling from the sea and the land of the southern Lebanese cities of Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and Hasbaya. Tons of bombs and shells have also been dropped on the Palestinian refugee camps of Ar-Rashidiyah and Ras Al-'Ayn. The Beirut newspapers today are again full of reports about the numerous deaths among the civilian population, mainly women and children. One of the main targets of the Zionist aggression in recent days has been the road linking the capital to the country's southern regions. On Saturday the Israelis used long-range guns to shell it. As a result of the artillery fire and air raids a total of 10 main bridges on this vitally important Lebanese route have been put out of action. Traffic along the road is virtually paralyzed.

Fires continue to rage at the Zahrani oil refinery, which was also put out of action by aimed fire by the Israeli artillery. Meanwhile in Beirut specially formed teams continue to dismantle the ruins of apartment blocks destroyed during the barbarous Israeli air raid Friday. As a result of that piratical raid more than 200 people died and about 800 were wounded.

In the conditions of bloody terror unleashed by Tel Aviv against the Lebanese and Palestinians here in the Arab world there is increasingly resolute indignation over the policy of the United States, whose involvement in the tragic events taking place here is doubted by nobody. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in particular, spoke of this on the radio, he noted that the White House bears the same responsibility as Tel Aviv for the blood of the Palestinians and Lebanese who have been victims of this flagrantly arbitrary action.

Moseyev Dispatch

PM221027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Escalation of Aggression"]

[Text] Beirut, 20 Jul--Tel Aviv is widening the scale of armed aggression against Lebanon by committing fresh forces. Over the last 24 hours the Zionists have tried repeatedly to encroach upon Lebanese territory by land and from the sea with air cover. An attempt was made to land a large force on the coast between Tyre and Sidon under cover from helicopters and warships. Joint detachments of the Palestine Resistance Movement and the National Patriotic Forces dealt the presumptuous aggressor a worthy rebuff.

Throughout the past day aircraft of the Israeli Air Force hardly ceased their raids on south Lebanese territory. The cities of An-Nabatiyah and Az-Zahrani and the Palestinian refugee camps at Ar-Rashidiyah and Ras Al-'Ayn have been bombed. At the same time the Zionists have carried out intensive shelling of many regions in the south with long-range artillery pieces. They trained particularly fierce fire on Sidon, Tyre and Hasbaya. According to a report in Beirut newspapers, more than 1,000 Palestinians and Lebanese have died at the Zionists' hands over the past 4 months, and approximately 4,500 people have been wounded. The escalation of Zionist tyranny is happening at a time when P. Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy in the Near East, is in Israel. The Israeli military, the newspaper AN-NIDA writes today, is clearly acting with the blessing of Washington's emissary.

Korshunov Report

PM220819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Ye. Korshunov "Topical Reportage": "Aggressor Becomes Brazen"]

[Text] Beirut--With everyday more and more blood is being spilt in Lebanon.

In the words of the Beirut newspapers, no sooner had faint hopes of a settlement of the years-long crisis and the restoration of peace, security and national concord in the country begun to glimmer on the horizon than the forces which are directly interested in Lebanon remaining, as before, a source of tension fraught with far-reaching consequences for the entire Near East moved into action immediately. These forces are Israel and the United States, which renders it full political, economic and military support.

Since the end of last week the Israeli air pirates have already made three massive bloody raids on Lebanese cities and Palestinian refugee camps. On Tuesday alone 28 people died and 69 were wounded in raids. The vast majority of these were peaceful inhabitants.

In connection with the sharp escalation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan held an emergency conference with a group of ministers. A statement made after the conference notes that Begin has decided to step up aggression against Lebanon in the eve of the formation of the new government in Israel with the aim of demonstrating that attacks on Lebanon will be a component part of his cabinet's program.

The authors of the statement note that Israel's undeclared war against Lebanon is expanding despite the presence of American envoy P. Habib in the Near East and hold Washington directly responsible for the blood being shed by Tel Aviv in Lebanon today with the aid of American weapons. Meanwhile U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has cynically stated that he is "encouraged by the results of P. Habib's mission."

More on Bombings

PM220835 [Editorial Report]--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 July 1981 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word Beirut reportage from correspondent Ye. Korshunov under the headline "Lebanon, Bathed in Blood." Korshunov describes Israeli bombings in Lebanon on 17 July, a day which, he says, "will go down in Lebanon's history as one of its most tragic chapters, and in Israel's history as the date of one of the most bloody crimes of Zionism against mankind." Korshunov gives a detailed account of the day's events, describes the damage done by the bombings and gives the numbers of casualties. The reportage concludes with the following passage:

"The responsibility for this act of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, perpetrated by Tel Aviv, rests with the United States, an official PLO spokesman stated the same day. Everyone knows, a special PLO statement stresses, that Tel Aviv is a tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism.

"The blood which Tel Aviv is shedding in Lebanon today by means of American weapons speaks for itself. The bloody tally of Israeli crimes is growing."

SOVIET DELEGATION RECEIVED BY IRAQI LEADER

PM220844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from V. Kondrashov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education and chairman of the board of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, who was in Baghdad as head of a Soviet delegation for the celebrations of Iraw's National Day, was received by Iraqi President S. Husayn.

The president expressed gratitude for the support and solidarity displayed by the USSR in connection with Israel's piratical raid on the Iraqi nuclear research complex. Both sides voiced the mutual desire to develop Soviet-Iraqi relations in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Iraq and the strengthening of peace and international security. The delegation returned home 17 July.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES TELEGRAMS WITH BARRE, GOULED

Somalia's Barre Telegram

LD171242 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent the President of the Somalia Democratic Republic, Major-General Mohammed Siad Barre a telegram of congratulations and wishes of success and well-being to the people of Somalia in connection with the 21st anniversary of the country's independence. In his response telegram Mohammed Siad Barre expressed, on behalf of the people of the Somali Democratic Republic, thanks for the congratulation and good wishes.

Gouled Message

LD151200 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of the Republic of Djibouti, conveying sincere congratulations and best wishes to the president and the people of Djibouti on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Djibouti's independence. I hope, the telegram says, that the friendly relations established between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Djibouti, relations based on the dedication of our two countries to the ideals of peace and progress, will be further developed in the interests of the Soviet and Djibouti peoples.

In his reply telegram the president of Djibouti expressed appreciation to Leonid Brezhnev for his congratulations and good wishes. For my part, the president said in his telegram, I send you my best wishes of happiness, health and prosperity. I also wish you full success in discharging your high mission.

USTINOV RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU ARMY MINISTER

PM210837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 8 July Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, met with Col Paulo Correia, member of the Revolution Council and minister of the revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who is in Moscow. A friendly talk on questions of mutual interest took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Col P. Correia. Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, and USSR first deputy defense minister; and Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik. The meeting was attended by E.T. Spain, Guinea-Bissau charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL HAILS ROLE OF CEMA AID

PM221322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Beneficial Influence"]

[Text] Luanda, 15 Jul--The socialist community countries belonging to CEMA are exerting a beneficial influence on the economy of the developing states, particularly those which are carrying out progressive transformations after choosing a path of socialist orientation. This has been stated here by R. de Almeida, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Anglo-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT] Central Committee, who has been taking part in the work of the 35th CEMA Session. He noted that the CEMA countries in accordance with socialist principles, fully support the young African states' legitimate desire to attain and strengthen political and economic independence. R. de Almeida expressed thanks to the specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Vietnam, Mongolia, Poland and the Soviet Union who have rendered Angola substantial aid in conducting the campaign to vaccinate cattle and organize a veterinary service. The MPLA-PT Central Committee secretary expressed the conviction that Angola's cooperation with the CEMA countries, particularly in starting up production at a chemical factory in Angola, will grow and expand with every passing year.

## NICARAGUAN LEADER ON REVOLUTION'S PROGRESS

PM230751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Report: "Revolutionary Power Is Strengthening its Positions"]

[Text] Managua, 16 Jul--In the 2 years since the overthrow of Somoza's bloody dictatorship in Nicaragua the Sandinist people's revolution has considerably strengthened its positions both within the country and abroad. This was stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent by Humberto Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national leadership and minister of national defense. In the period since then, he noted, valuable experience has been accumulated in the sphere of carrying out transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses. Workers, peasants and student youth are rallying increasingly closely around the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people--the FSLN.

At the same time, H. Ortega pointed out, many difficulties still have to be overcome. The Nicaraguans have inherited from the overthrown tyranny a backward, devastated economy and the country was plundered for many years by the dictator's family and the U.S. monopolies. The situation is aggravated by the intrigues of imperialism and internal reaction, which are trying by every means to destabilize the economic and political situation in Nicaragua. However, the intrigues of the Nicaraguan people's enemies are doomed to failure. The solidarity of all the world's progressive, deomcratic forces is on our side. The Nicaraguan people attach great significance to the selfless support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the minister stressed.

## IZVESTIYA MARKS NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM220933 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 July in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,600-word K. Kurin Managua-Moscow report under the headline "Nicaragua: Revolution Giving the Country New Life," pegged to the "Second Anniversary of the victory of the revolution over the bloody dictatorship of the Somoza family" and the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). Kurin outlines the history of the FSLN and the "revolutionary progress" which has taken place in Nicaragua. He describes developments in economic life, the formation of "revolutionary armed forces" and security organs and the progress of work to "strengthen the unity of all democratic, patriotic and anti-imperialist forces." He goes on to say:

"A completely new type of relations exists between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua. It was with a sense of sincere joy that all Soviet people greeted the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. A notable milestone in the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations was the congratulatory message which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sent to Nicaragua's patriots immediately after their victory. Relations of friendship, diverse ties and mutual cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua are strengthening and developing for the benefit of both countries' peoples, in the interests of strengthening universal peace and international cooperation." In conclusion Kurin wishes the Nicaraguan people further success.

## MEXICAN NAVY TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

PM221447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent Commander N. Remizov report: "Mexican Naval Seamen in Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad, 14 Jul--The Mexican Navy's training ship Comodoro Manuel Asueta, on a training voyage with students from the naval school, has arrived here on an official visit. The visit is led by Rear Adm Osvaldo F. Marquez. In the Kronshtadt roads an exchange of national salutes took place. A press conference was held on board the Mexican ship. Rear Adm Osvaldo F. Marquez visited Soviet officials. Reply visits followed. The Mexican naval seamen have begun to see the historical and cultural monuments of the city on the Neva. They saw a show in the musical comedy theater. In the evening a reception was held on board the Mexican ship.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS ON LAND BUILDING

PM221543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Text] On the Comprehensive Land Reclamation Program

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Comprehensive Land Reclamation Program for 1981-85."

The resolution notes that land reclamation measures which are being implemented in accordance with the decisions of the May (1966) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and party congresses are promoting the development of agricultural production and lessening the influence on it of drought and other unfavorable weather conditions. Reclaimed land occupying about 9 percent of the total area of pasture and perennial plantations produces over 30 percent of the gross output of arable farming.

With a view to fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for enhancing the efficiency of irrigated and drained land utilization and resolving the food program, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instruct union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Framing, the USSR Ministry of Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and local party, soviet, agriculture and water resources organs to ensure in 1981-85 a considerable increase in the production of forage grain, particularly corn and soybeans, on these lands, the further development of the fodder base of stockraising, notably by creating specialized farms for fodder production, and an increase in the production of vegetables, sugar beets and other agricultural produce.

Specific output volumes for the main types of arable produce on irrigated land are laid down for the union republics.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is intended to commission 7.4 million hectares of irrigated and drained land and a carry out a large amount of other reclamation work. To implement the projected program over the 5-year period, state capital investments totalling R40.4 billion will be earmarked, or 19 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The relevant ministries and departments are set targets for developing, producing and delivering to the water resources organizations highly productive new machinery and power equipment, instruments and other equipment and materials necessary for carrying out land reclamation work and mechanizing irrigation.

It is planned to ensure the comprehensive performance of work on the reclamation agricultural development of lands, the allocation of tractors, agricultural machinery, transportation facilities, mineral fertilizers, and special-purpose chemical and biological plant protection agents to farms for these purposes, the creation on reclaimed land of specialized production farms, sections, teams and links, and the improvement and development of scientific research work with a view to accelerating scientific and technical progress in constructing land reclamation systems and utilizing irrigated and drained land. The construction of apartment blocks and production and cultural and consumer service establishments must be accelerated on farms which are developing reclaimed land.

It is deemed necessary to organize all-union socialist competition among the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural and water resources enterprises and organizations to enhance effectiveness in the use of reclaimed land.

The union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are asked to step up the attention paid by the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the solution of land reclamation tasks and to raise cadres' responsibility for the prompt fulfillment of land reclamation plans, the improvement of land reclamation construction quality and the reduction of its costs and for a high yield from every hectare of irrigated and drained land.

Rapidly and Economically

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of organizing at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work the production of prefabricated buildings (modules) and has adopted a corresponding resolution.

This ministry must ensure the production and delivery for industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of prefabricated buildings (modules) made of light metal structures in complete sets with the necessary sanitary engineering equipment and heating and lighting systems. These prefabricated buildings will be used for organizing the production and increased output of food, fruit and vegetable produce and consumer goods.

Appropriate measures are envisaged for providing the production of these buildings with materials and equipment, developing standard designs for buildings and also on other questions connected with the resolution's fulfillment.

Improving the Training of Cadres Without a Break From Production.

The USSR Government has adopted a resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Training of Specialists with Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Without a Break From Production."

Considering that the further development and improvement of correspondence and evening-class higher and secondary specialized education in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is of great significance for supplying the national economy with highly qualified specialists and making rational use of manpower, the USSR Council of Ministers instructs the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments to carry out a series of measures to ensure in the educational establishments under their jurisdiction of the all-round improvement of the quality of cadre training in correspondence and evening course forms of study, to develop all-around ties between the training process and production, and to expand the use of new methods and means of training with consideration for the specific features of these forms. It is also suggested that measures be taken to step up the role of correspondence-course higher and secondary specialized educational establishments as scientific-method centers for training without a break from production.

Ministries and departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions must help young people studying a break from production to master professional knowledge and skills and create the most favorable conditions for them to study. It is planned to implement measures for the fuller provision of textbooks and study aids to students and pupils.

In the current 5-year plan it is planned to increase intakes into VUZes and their preparatory departments for study without a break from production.

The relevant ministries and departments are instructed to examine the question of specifying the periods of correspondence and evening study in higher and secondary specialized educational establishments with a view to reducing the duration of training for some specializations, taking into account the previous training, length of service and nature of work of people coming to these educational establishments.

With a view to providing enterprise, organization and institution workers with broader opportunities for improving their qualifications, it is planned to introduce at VUZes training without a break from production lasting up to 1 year for cycles of disciplines or individual disciplines.

Regulations of Industrial Models

The USSR Council of Ministers has approved a regulation on industrial models regulating the organizational, nonproperty, personal and labor relations arising in connection with the development, legal protection and use of industrial models.

Under this regulation, an industrial model is deemed to be a new artistic and design solution for an article determining its external appearance, meeting the requirements of technical esthetics, suitable for industrial realization and producing positive savings.

The regulation lays down a procedure for compiling, submitting and examining applications for certification or patent for an industrial model, defines measures for the legal protection of industrial models and the rights and privileges of their authors, and lays down the most important demands made on the organization of work in this sphere.

The regulation will take effect beginning 1 January 1982.

SOVIET MUSLIM LEADERS SUPPORT PEACE APPEAL

LD221118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS)--Great concern about the fate of the world is reflected in a statement distributed to press representatives by the leaders of the Spiritual Administration of Muslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan: Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, Mufti (Tolgata Tajuddina), Sheykh (Ul Islama Allashkura Pasha-Zade) and Mufti Makhmud Gekkiyev.

"The Muslim world has entered the 15th Hejira Century. Dedicated to the principles of Islam, Muslims sincerely hope the new hejira century witnesses the triumph of social justice, progress and the flourishing and fraternity of peoples in conditions of reliable peace. However, at the present time, stresses the statement, peace-loving people are alarmed about the fact that because of bellicose circles of international reaction, Zionism, hegemonism and racism, chiefly U.S. racism, an explosive international situation has been created, a situation that threatens horrific consequences for the very existence of the human race."

To conceal their military ventures and militarist plans, says the document, ruling cirles in the United States and their allies use the fabrication of the alleged "Soviet military threat" and astound people with this hackneyed lying formula.

Throughout the history of the Soviet Union, state the Muslim figures, it has threatened no one, has not tried to achieve and is not achieving military supremacy. As was pointed out yet again the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, "guaranteeing peace was, is and remains the highest aim of the foreign policy of the Soviet state." "We, the Muslims of the USSR," it goes on to note, "support this policy unanimously for according to the Koran peace is the highest property of all humanity. The Muslims of the Soviet Union believe that the implementation of the USSR's peace initiative can help avert the nuclear threat and improve the international situation."

The statement from the leaders of the Soviet Muslims stresses that in modern conditions religious figures of all faiths must unite their efforts with all peace-loving forces in order not to allow further madness of the arms race. "We, the Muslims of the Soviet Union, welcome and support the proposal made in the recent statement from Patriarch Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, on convening a universal conference of representatives of all religions of the world, a conference dedicated to averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. On behalf of the Muslims of the Soviet Union we call on the entire Islamic world to come out in support of this religious peace-making forum.

"May we have the blessing of the most high in the sacred cause of preserving the highest property of mankind--peace!", says the statement.

DISSIDENT SEREBROV SENTENCED TO PRISON, EXILE

LD211400 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 21 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent report]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul, TASS--Feliks Serebrov has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and five years' exile for his crime. The sentence was read out today after the ending of the public trial at the Moscow city court.

During the court session a panel of judges under the chairmanship of Vladimir Bogdanov established that Serebrov engaged in subversive activities for a long period; systematically produced, duplicated and distributed documents containing calumnies denigrating the Soviet state and social system. Those materials through some foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow were channelled by him to the West for mass distribution for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union.

Serebrov's slanderous information was actively used by anti-Soviet and anti-communist organizations and subversive centres. In accordance wtih Article 70, Part One, of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, Serebrov's activities are a criminal offence.

During the court proceedings the defendant admitted that while sending the materials made by him to the West he knew that they would be used for anti-Soviet propaganda. "I engaged in agitation and propaganda aimed at undermining the system existing in the USSR. Proceedings from this I plead fully guilty to the charge brought against me," Serebrov said. "I denounce my activities directed against the Soviet power and I renounce their continuation in the future".

The testimony given by witnesses speaking in court confirmed the criminal activities of the defendant who deliberately tried to distort and discredit the activities of the Soviet bodies of state power and organizations. Public Persecutor Aleksandr Golovin emphasized that Serebrov's actions pursued the aim of undermining and weakening Soviet power. This has been proved by the contents of the slanderous documents made and distributed by the defendant.

The sentence was taken approvingly by the workers and employees of Moscow enterprises and institutions who were present at the court session.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CAPTURE OF BORDER VIOLATOR

PM221512 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 July publishes on page 4 a 900-word Maj I. Kozlov report headlined "The Border Post Takes Up Arms."

The report begins:

"To put it briefly, the facts are these:

"At 1900 hours the alarm signal sounded at the border post."

"At 1922 hours the violator was detained."

The report goes on to quote brief accounts of their part in the incident by various members of the border post team. Border post chief Snr Lt V. Polyakov is quoted as saying: "Our sector is complex: a busy road, an airport, a big city nearby. So the violator was trying to escape as quickly as possible from the border post's zone of operation and 'lose himself in the environment.'" Individual border guards describe how the violator was traced and possible road and river escape routes cut off, so that eventually they lay in wait for the violator by the roadside. Pvt I. Nechitaylov states: "People from nearby settlements were driving past, on their way to rest and enjoy themselves--it was Sunday! They did not know that border guards were hiding by the roadside.

"The violator did not notice us either. When a border detachment suddenly appeared in front of him, he realized resistance was uselss. He put his hands up."

Maj V. Antsupov, chief of the detachment's Political Department, summing up the incident, states: "The violator had prepared thoroughly for crossing the border. A special instrument with which he hoped to 'outwit' the alarm system, maps, weapons and Soviet money were found on him. But the border guards' efficient, skillful actions thwarted this carefully thought-out-plan."

## AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL SCOLDED FOR HOUSING OFFENSES

PM221557 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has discussed the question of the illegal activities of Comrade Yu. Sh. Aliyev, republic deputy minister of rural construction.

The resolution adopted notes that facts concerning illegal activity on the part of Comrade Yu. Sh. Aliyev, republic deputy minister of rural construction, brought to light in a report received following a check carried out by the Azerbaijan People's Control Committee, were fully confirmed.

It was established that Comrade Aliyev moved into a four-room apartment in the departmental block without a warrant and lived there for over 3 years without going through the legal formalities. For the purpose of obtaining greater living space he illegally included his brother's wife in his family. What is more, Comrade Aliyev exploited his official position and without the permission of the housing organs, carried out capital repairs to the apartment, needlessly knocking two rooms into one, completely glassing in the balconies, and replacing all the window and door frames. The joinery items necessary for these purposes were manufactured at the sawmill under the ministry's jurisdiction, with mill workers involved in illegal operations to this end.

For flagrant violation of legality and exploitation of official position for personal ends, as manifested in moving into an apartment without a warrant, illegally executing capital repairs in it, partially modernizing and replanning it and manufacturing a number of items at an enterprise under the ministry's jurisdiction, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee severely reprimanded Comrade Yu. Sh. Aliyev, Azerbaijan deputy minister of rural construction, and entered this on his record.

## BAKU LECTURE COURSE FOR LEADING WORKERS COMPLETED

PM210810 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] AZERBAIJAN--A final theoretical conference of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee lecture agency-seminar on the Marxist-Leninist education of the republic's leading workers, which is directed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was held at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club on 4 July.

Reports by students of seminar groups on the following topics were devoted to urgent theoretical, political and practical problems: "Raising the standard of management and improving administration in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decision?" "The 26th CPSU Congress on Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress as the Basis for Further Raising Production Efficiency;" "Finance in the Economic Machinery;" "n Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Machinery's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality in the System of the Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work;" "Urgent Problems, Special Features and Tasks of Housing and Civil Construction in the Eighties;" "Questions of the Atheist Education of Working People in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress;" and "The Party Is the Vanguard of the Soviet People." The reports were delivered by N.M. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; S.S. Akhundov, director of Baku domestic air conditioner plant; B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work; E.B. Akhundov, chief of the Baku main construction administration; A.F. Akhadov, agent of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs for the Azerbaijan SSR; and A.D. Aleskerov, chief of the Political Department of the Azerbaijan SSR Military Commissariat.

The results of the conference and of the entire academic year of the leading workers' lecture agency-seminar were summed up by K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

## KIRILENKO ATTENDS CPSU MEETING ON ECONOMY DECISION

LD172126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Today at the CPSU Central Committee, a meeting took place to discuss measures for the practical implementation of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the intensification of work on the economical and rational use of raw materials, fuels, energy and other material resources. Special attention was paid to the establishment of systematic control over the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the government, and the instructions of Leonid Brezhnev on the intensification of the economy drive and also on the improvement of organizational and educational work on these questions. Attention was also given to the work carried out by those in the news media.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Committee of People's Control; and a number of ministries and departments.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD221612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers today examined in a preliminary order the draft state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85. The document has been drawn up in accordance with "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period through 1990," approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. After the introduction of some amendments the draft will be submitted for consideration to the Supreme Soviet.

Today's session also discussed the results of the implementation of the USSR plan and budget for the first 6 months of 1981. It was noted that the tasks for January-June were fulfilled for overall volume of industrial output and industrial labor productivity, for purchase of cattle, poultry and eggs, for railroad cargo turnover, for retail trade turnover and for profits. The growth in industrial production as compared with the same period last year was 3.4 percent. The plan for marketing of output was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries with the exception of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industries. The program for raising the welfare of the people is being consistently implemented.

In the first half of this year the average monthly wages of industrial and office workers rose by 2.3 percent. Labor payments to collective farm workers increased by 4 percent. Capital investments from the state built more than 25 million square meters of housing. Many new houses, hospitals, general clinics and other amenities were built.

At the same time there was criticism of these ministries and departments which had underestimated [zanizili] the indices of the plan, which are intensifying production slowly and which do not guarantee the strict observance of state, plan and labor discipline.

The USSR Council of Ministers charged them with thoroughly analyzing the results of economic activity of associations, industries, construction sites and organizations and with implementing measures to eliminate the existing shortcoming in order to fulfill and overfulfill the plan and obligations of the current year.

A speech was made at the session by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

## CSA FIGURES ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST REPORTED

LD222338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] reports: Grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area of almost 22.7 illion hectares. This is 19 percent of the plan. Approximately two-thirds of the harvested grain have been threshed.

Commenting on this data, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, stressed that in order to raise the productivity of machinery and to improve the quality of harvesting, harvesting has been organized in the Ipatov Method. Harvest-transportation complexes numbering 64,300 have been set up in the country. Truck drivers, irrespective of which department they belong to, have been subordinated to a single dispatcher to transport the harvest and traffic routes are determined by computer.

In the present conditions, when both winter and spring crops are ripening simultaneously, and also pulse crops, the agronomists are skillfully combining various methods of harvesting--two-phase or direct combine-harvesting.

In the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, sowing of winter crops is ready to begin. In some oblasts the optimum time comes at the end of July or the beginning of August. By that time the collective and state farms are striving to prepare the soil and seeds for sowing.

### Haylage Statistics

LD222348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] The high intensity of harvesting work has not affected the pace of laying in fodder. According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 20 July sown and natural grasses had been cut on 51.6 million hectares. A total of 37.6 million tons of hay and over 39 million tons of haylage had been laid in. About 7 million tons of prepared silage has been obtained.

### More on Harvest

LD230912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Farmers in Aktyubinskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts have begun cutting grain. In Kazakhstan, 1.5 million hectares of grain have been threshed. We remind you that according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, cutting and threshing of grain is being carried out in farms of 12 union republics. By 20 July, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut on nearly 23 million hectares.

## IZVESTIYA REVIEWS MID-JULY HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM230920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Harvest Expands its Borders"]

[Text] According to data from the Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 13 July grain and pulse crops (excluding for corn) had been cut from an area of 12.2 million hectares in the country and over half of this had been threshed.

Eleven union republics except for Belorussia and the Baltic region are engaged in harvesting. The unusually warm summer has accelerated the ripening of grain and grasses in a number of areas of the country's European territory by 2 weeks.

Now in a few days the harvest has spread from southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus to the Volga Region and Poltavskaya, Cherkasskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Povenskaya, Chernigovskaya, Orlovskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts. Some 18 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, 23 out of 25 oblasts in the Ukraine and 7 oblasts in Kazakhstan are engaged in harvesting. Grain has reached the waxy ripeness stage along a line south of a line linking Minsk, Smolensk and Ulyanovsk. In northern Kazakhstan spring wheat is continuing to form ears.

In the south of the country there has been abundant rain, sometimes in cloudbursts. In some areas of the North Caucasus they had the equivalent of 2 months' rain in July. Despite the complexities of the weather the flow of grain to the elevators is growing. In Krasnodarskiy Kray almost 250,000 tons of wheat and barley has been delivered to the state granaries.

The downpours have undoubtedly made harvesting difficult and increased the area of lodged and tangled grain. Machine operators are using special attachments to work successfully in such areas.

Unfortunately, these devices are not in sufficient supply everywhere and anyway are for the most part manufactured in a rather primitive way: in farm workshops and the associations for the sale of equipment to agriculture. This is not the first year this has been mentioned. For a long time now practical workers have been inviting machine builders to assume concern for manufacturing everything necessary for the harvesting of so-called difficult grain. But the farmers' proposals remain unheeded.

Monitoring work quality and combatting grain losses are of great significance now. Correct action is being taken in Odesskaya Oblast, for example, where an institute of harvest quality monitors has existed for several years now. The quality service is well organized in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, where broad use is made of control threshings, the coupon system and differentiated pay.

The rain in the south, although it has made harvesting more difficult, has at the same time created favorable conditions for expanding secondary sowing. The seeds will be in well moistened soil and the plants will grow rapidly. In recent years no more than 4 million hectares in the country have been given over to secondary sowing. This year, specialists believe, it is possible to considerably expand this. It is now important to clear the fields of postharvest residues as rapidly as possible, cultivate the soil and sow. The experience of leading farms is evidence that secondary sowings are a great reserve. Thus, many farms in the Kuban obtain up to one-fourth of all fodder for stockraising by this means.

The harvest in southern oblasts of Kazakhstan is proceeding in good weather. The harvesting rate is high. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts are selling grain to the state on a mass scale. Meanwhile the virgin land farmers of the republic's northern oblasts are haymaking. The yield of grasses and the quality of the hay is pleasing, especially in Kustanskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts. The virgin land farmers are also preparing for the grain harvest. And here it must be noted that in a number of areas equipment repair is being delayed because of a shortage of spare parts. The association for the sale of equipment to agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building must help the virgin land farms, which are counting on gathering in a good harvest.

Harvest work is varied. In Tadzhikistan grain corn has ripened more rapidly than usual. It has been grown by industrial methods on 12,000 hectares. Now the gathering of the corn cobs is getting underway. In Turkmenia harvesting of desert and seedless varieties of grape is under way.

With every passing day the borders of the harvest are expanding. More and more detachments of machine operators are embarking on it with the desire to mark the first year of the 5-year plan with a weighty contribution to the state's granary.

RSFSR CSA ISSUES DATA ON VOLGA REGION HARVEST

LD222334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] It is currently hot in the grain fields of the Volga Region. Harvesting has started in all oblasts and autonomous republics in this zone. The largest harvested field is in Volgogradskaya Oblast, where grain crops have been cut on more than 1 million hectares. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of grain crops have been harvested in Saratovskaya Oblast and harvest work is gaining pace in Ulyanovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts. According to the latest data of the RSFSR CSA, grain crops in the Volga Region have been cut on 15 percent of the allocated plots.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AGDASHSKIY RAYON WORKERS ON TASKS

PM221456 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Report by unnamed AZERINFORM "Special Correspondents": "Agdash's New Frontier: 40,000 Tons of Cotton"]

[Excerpts] Agdash--A 3 July meeting of the Agdashskiy Rayon party and economic aktiv was devoted to the progress of work in the spheres of cotton and grain growing, fodder production and other sectors in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions regarding the further boosting of agricultural production.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the aktiv. He dwelt in detail on practical measures to fulfill the great and crucial tasks set for communists and all rural workers by the 26th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the celebrations in Georgia. In ensuring the further development of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must make extensive use of the initiative and creativity of the masses and the leading experience of the best collectives for the all-round acceleration of the development of all sectors of agriculture.

Comrade Aliyev assessed highly the rayon party organization's fruitful activity in mobilizing rural workers to struggle to obtain good harvests of raw cotton and improve production efficiency and work quality in this important sector of the republic's economy. Speaking about the Agdashskiy Rayon farmers' substantial achievements in recent years, he noted that at the start of the new 5-year period they are working in an equally shock manner, just as selflessly and, despite the unfavorable spring and summer weather conditions, have laid a good foundation for a good harvest of "white gold." It is important now not to rest on our laurels but to organize everywhere the exemplary care of plantations in order to achieve the highest possible yield for the rayon. Comrade Aliyev expressed heartfelt thanks to the Agdashskiy Rayon working people for their remarkable patriotic initiative on selling the state 40,000 tons of high-quality raw cotton in the first year of the current 5-year plan. He expressed confidence that the Agdashskiy Rayon cotton growers will keep their promise honorably and cope successfully with these high socialist pledges. The speediest completion of the cutting of grain crops and the stepping up of fodder procurement rates are very important tasks for the rayon's farmers. The farm unit workers must considerably improve their work and ensure a sharp increase in the volumes of stockraising production and procurements.

Comrade Aliyev wished the communists and all workers of Agdashskiy Rayon new achievements in their 11th 5-Year Plan shock stint and great success in the struggle to implement the plans of the 26th congress of Lenin's party. During his stay in Agdashskiy Rayon Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited a number of farms where he familiarized himself with the course of field work and talked with workers and specialists.

## MARSHAL MOSKALENKO ATTENDS ARTILLERY EXERCISE

PM200845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Correspondent Col Ye. Bobynin report: "Commended by Marshal"]

[Text] Red Banner Military District--The offensive was swiftly followed up by a tank battalion. This was helped considerably by reliable fire support from the artillery division under Maj Yu. Melnikov's command. Moving in the rear of the advancing tank troops, the batteries lost no time in taking up firing positions and firing accurately. A high level of proficiency in the field and well-polished professional skill were displayed in the exercises by the division commander himself and by Battery Commander Çapt P. Kravchenko, Platoon Commander Lt V. Zemtsov and other officers.

All the tasks set the artillerymen were efficiently fulfilled. The artillerymen's firing proficiency was noted by Marshal of the Soviet Union T.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who was present at the exercises. He awarded Maj Yu. Melnikov a wristwatch and commended the division personnel.

## MARSHAL KULIKOV CONGRATULATES ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM201521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by Capt M. Zakharchuk: "Good Sendoff"]

[Text] A new detachment of highly qualified military specialists has completed study at the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy Armored Troops. A ceremonial meeting devoted to this event was held 25 June.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, addressed kind parting words to the graduates. He read out the text of the greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who warmly congratulated the academy graduates on the completion of their study. Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov expressed confidence that the military specialists trained by the academy will give all their efforts and knowledge to the implementation of the tasks set the Soviet Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Academy graduates Maj V. Zhezhelev and Hungarian People's Army Maj Ya. Surek expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for their great concern for training highly qualified cadres and stated that the academy's alumni would give all their efforts and knowledge to the further development of military matters and the defense of socialism's great gains.